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Security

SECURITY FORCES DEPLOYMENT PLANNING HANDBOOK

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This handbook provides Security Forces Commanders and planners with the basic requirements for deployment planning and execution in support of operational and contingency plans, Aerospace Expeditionary Force, and contingency deployment and redeployment operations. It provides basic information on Unit Type Code (UTC) development, use and capabilities. It stresses the importance of continuous quality improvements in the OPLAN process. Direct questions or comments regarding the content of this handbook through appropriate major command (MAJCOM) channels to Headquarters Air Force Security Forces Center, Requirements Division (HQ AFSFC/SFOR), 1517 Billy Mitchell Blvd, Lackland AFB TX 78236-0119. Refer recommended changes and conflicts between this and other publications, using AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*, through channels to HQ AFSFC, Requirements Division (SFOR), 1517 Billy Mitchell Blvd, Lackland AFB TX 78236-0119. Records disposition. Ensure that all records created by this AFH are maintained and disposed of IAW AFMAN 37-139, *Records Disposition Schedule.*

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

This document is substantially revised and must be completely reviewed.

This document has been substantially revised and must be completely reviewed. The revision corrects the table of contents, changes all references from security police to security forces, deletes Security Forces (SF) Doctrine and updates SF UTCs and all attachments.

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Chapter 1

SF DEPLOYMENT PLANNING

1.1. General. HQ USAF/XOF, Director of Security Forces, establishes policy guidance for deploying security forces as well as arming and use of force for all deploying personnel. XOF manages SF requirements, the SF career field and force protection/Integrated Base Defense issues through the staff at the Headquarters Air Force Security Forces Center (HQ AFSFC).

1.2. Deployment Planning. The basic requirement for Air Force deployment planning and execution in support of contingency operations is provided in AFI 10-403 *Deployment Planning and Execution*, which implements AFI 10-400, *Aerospace Expeditionary Force Planning,* AFPD 10-4, *Operations Planning* and AFMAN 10-401V1, *Operation Plan and Concept Plan Development and Implementation.* It also describes specific requirements for pre-execution, command and control, cargo and personnel preparation, deployment, reception and redeployment.

1.2.1. The execution of deployment operations requires each installation to develop an Installation Deployment Plan (IDP) tailored to the specific plan requirements supported by the installation.

1.2.2. The Installation Deployment Officer (IDO) plans and executes deployment operations for the host commander and is responsible for the development of the IDP in coordination with the Deployment Planning Working Group.

1.3. USAF War and Mobilization Plan (WMP). WMP, Vol 3, Part 2, identifies Combat Support Deployable Forces (for example: transportation, security forces, medical, communications). The Air Force-Wide Unit Type Code Availability and Tasking Summary (AFWUS) is a list of all UTCs approved for use in planning. At the direction of the Chief of Staff (CSAF), all Air Force personnel have been/are being postured against a UTC and will be reflected in the AFWUS. Specific coding in the AFWUS reflects the availability of UTCs to support Major Theater Wars (MTWs), Aerospace Expeditionary Force (AEF), steady state and respective AEF libraries. **Attachment 2** provides respective AFWUS coding and a definition of each.

1.4. Joint Operations Planning and Execution System (JOPES). JOPES is the process and automated system used to develop Operation Plans (OPLAN)/Contingency Plans (CONPLAN) Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD) that drive deployment taskings. The OPLAN outlines in detail the mission to be accomplished. The TPFDD contains specific force record data to include the UTC, personnel, logistics detail and specific C-Dates for deployment. The TPFDD also identifies who (by MAJCOM and unit) provides the UTCs, the source location, deployment location and mode of travel. (More detailed information may be found in AFMAN 10-401V2, *Planning Formats and Guidance*.

1.4.1. The Deliberate and Crisis Action Planning and Execution Segments (DCAPES) is the Air Force interface system to JOPES. DCAPES system resides at at Headquarters, MAJCOMs and wing level used to integrate operations and Agile Combat Support planning and execution to deploy, employ, sustain and re-deploy forces.

1.4.2. DCAPES functions include Manpower and Personnel Reporting and Analysis (MANPER) and wing level deployment operations (LOGMOD) which supports the Joint TPFDD development. DCAPES provides a list of available UTCs, a means to task the right Air Force units, tailor UTCs and

Logistics Details (LOGDETs), deploy and report the status of units to JOPES and the Global Transportation Network.

1.4.3. DCAPES can be accessed from current Global Command and Control Systems (GCCS).

1.5. Deployment Taskings. The AFWUS lists units that provide UTCs and gives planners a list of UTCs available for tasking. MAJCOMs disseminate the UTC availability to units and wings through the flow of the OPLAN/CONPLAN TPFDD and the AEF library. A unit's Designed Operational Capability (DOC) Statement also reflects the UTCs a unit is tasked to support**. AFI 10-403 states "The AFWUS lists which unit will provide UTCs. DOC statements define what UTCs a unit is designed to support and the Mission Capability (MISCAP) statement defines what specific capability the UTCs can provide."**

1.5.1. The supported combatant commander determines force requirements in support of MTWs, contingencies and AEF steady state operations.

1.5.2. The AEF Center is designated as the executive agent for Expeditionary Combat Support (ECS) and provides steady state and contingency operation deployment continuity. The AEF Center SF representatives nominate SF forces to meet USAF component requirements using MAJCOM approved schedules and facilitates refinement of the TPFDD and Deployment Requirements Manning Document DRMD. AFI 10-400, *Aerospace Expeditionary Force Planning*, provides detailed information and requirements.

1.5.3. On receipt of tasking documents at installation level, the Wing Plans office or equivalent, will provide tasking information to the IDO and tasked units. A thorough review of the concept of operations, basic plan and tasking must be completed. All taskings will be validated through review of UTC MISCAPs, Logistics Details (LOGDETs) and personnel requirements. Deficiencies should be reported through appropriate channels to the MAJCOM Functional Area Manager (FAM).

1.6. Predeployment. Planners and commanders must consider a myriad of factors when determining the type and number of mobility forces required for a mission. Some factors are dynamic; e.g., weather, political climate, intelligence hostile forces capabilities and friendly/host nation forces, while some remain constant (or at least in written form with a published date); e.g., treaties and status of forces agreements (SOFA). Some factors are not only critical during the initial planning stages but become more critical as the mission is executed. For example, intelligence (Intel), weather, terrain and rules of engagement (ROE) information may change frequently as the situation dictates.

1.6.1. Intelligence is the first step in deployment planning and continues throughout the employment phase, mission completion and redeployment. Intelligence establishes what the threat is and provides information on the enemy's nature, strength, location, capabilities, limitations, mobility and probable courses of action. Intelligence also provides information on weather and terrain, which assists planners in determining the types of special equipment necessary for a specific plan or deployment. The threat drives the types of forces required to defend air operations. OPLANs should direct the deployment of forces in sufficient numbers to rapidly eliminate the identified threat.

1.6.2. Defense Force Planning Models. Two basic planning models have been developed to assist in planning (Refer to **Attachment 3** for high end and low-end models). After evaluating the mission, intelligence and situation, certain assumptions are usually made. A risk analysis must be done and decisions made by command levels. These models are only a starting point for planners. The antici-

pated situation will determine how each of the assumptions listed with the models apply and how forces will be employed.

1.7. Deployment. In order for USAF mobility forces to be successful in their missions, they must deploy with the proper equipment and be able to sustain operations. LOGDETs are developed specifically for each mobility UTC and are designed to allow the UTC to operate in a variety of environments. LOGDETs are developed to support the UTCs mission capability (MISCAP) statement listed in the WMP 3, Part 2. Situations may arise that task UTCs for other than wartime operations. In this instance, UTC LOGDETs should be tailored to meet the mission requirements. Some taskings may not be suited to an established SF UTC. In this instance, planners may tailor personnel and equipment packages to meet specific requirements. LOGDETs modularization will facilitate this action and reduce overall LOGDET footprint, but more importantly, reduce airlift requirements. **It is imperative that planners understand and select on the the LOGDET equipment modules required to support the mission.** UTCs may be deployed to a variety of base types and may encounter different support capabilities at each location. The majority of SF UTCs are capable of existing for 5 days without support, but some require support on arrival. The MISCAP provides details for level of support. Vehicle support is a critical consideration since mobility is a force multiplier. If transportation is not in place and SF vehicle UTCs (QFEB3/QFEB5/QFEB8) are not deployed to support SF UTCs requirements, consideration must be given to increase force levels to compensate.

1.8. Employment. Deployed forces are subject to numerous laws, codes or agreements that may affect the conduct of a given mission. Each AOR has unique requirements. Planners and commanders must ensure they are aware of all legal limitations affecting forces and that plans address and adjust to them (specifically identified in **Ground Rules of Engagement (ROE)).** For example, federal forces deployed within the US or its territories are restricted from enforcing civil law due to the Posse Commitatus Act, except as authorized by Congress or the Constitution. US forces deployed to a foreign nation are subject to the laws of that nation and international laws, as well as the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). These limitations may involve the number of troops allowed in country (troop ceiling), weapons and who is authorized to operate a motor vehicle. Status of forces agreements (SOFAs) may preclude certain forces or weapons because of population density or host nation (HN) forces with similar missions assigned. Military alliances such as NATO have agreements, i.e., Standard NATO Agreements (STANAGS), that specify standard operating procedures for all alliance partners. The United Nations (UN) provides specific charters for operations sanctioned by them. Planners must be intimately familiar with all these factors. Remember, Air Force Intelligence (AF/XOI), obtains classified ROEs that pertain to pilots, so ensure you ask specifically for **Ground ROEs**. The impact of effective planning will be immediately felt when arranging transportation for mobility forces. Excess personnel and equipment preempt other uses of critical airlift or other transportation assets. During major contingencies or conflicts, UTCs may deploy to main bases (MBs) that possess resources and an established infrastructure. Collocated operating bases (COBs) are controlled by allied forces and used by US forces. Standby bases (SBs) are ordinarily located within an established Area of Responsibility (AOR) and are specifically designed and maintained for wartime operations. Limited bases (LBs) are austerely manned and usually possess some minor operation during peacetime, but, with personnel augmentation, are capable of expanding into full-scale air base operations. Bare bases (BBs) are locations that possess only a usable runway, taxiway and parking area, as well as a source of potable water. Specific deployment locations can be found in Appendix 1, Annex A of the applicable OPLAN, and is classified information. Peacetime or contingency operations require flexibility when planning how and where to use SF UTCs. These situations ordinarily arise quickly and

require swift response, so deployment location, support availability and specific mission may have to be determined as the situation unfolds. In summary, the US military has the potential to perform a myriad of roles outside the parameters of war and SF are structured to protect AEF elements engaged in these operations.

1.9. Redeployment. Deployed forces will be required to relocate upon cessation of hostilities or in response to subsequent tasking or redeployment to another location or theater. In either case, the leadership of the UTC being redeployed must be concerned with accounting for all LOGDET equipment, administrative requirements and scheduling transportation. The UTC troop commander should apply the same considerations for the redeployment of the team as for the initial deployment.

Chapter 2

SF DEPLOYMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1. SF Commander. Provides support required to meet wing/unit security and force protection requirements, e.g., funds escorts, anti-hijacking protection, drug/explosive detection, aircraft and missile security, convoys, resource protection and weapons training. The following outlines critical areas of a commander's responsibilities. More detailed requirements are found in AFI 10-403 and MAJCOM supplements thereto:

2.1.1. Reviews Designed Operational Capability (DOC) Statements for units wartime tasking and conducts quarterly reviews of all OPLAN/CONPLAN UTC taskings.

2.1.2. Ensures all personnel and cargo meet deployment readiness.

2.1.3. Supports the Installation Deployment Officer (IDO) during pre-deployment planning, training and actual deployment/redeployments.

2.1.4. Identifies eligible personnel as primary or alternates against Unit Type Code (UTC) tasking. (Note: Alternates will be identified if resources allow).

2.1.5. Appoints a Unit Deployment Manager (UDM) and alternate in writing. Assignment as a UDM should be for a minimum of 18 months as manning permits.

2.1.6. Appoints unit cargo increment monitors in writing.

2.1.7. Reviews UTC Mission Capability (MISCAP) statement, Logistics Detail (LOGDET) and personnel requirements for each tasked UTC.

2.1.8. Ensures UDMs are trained in the use of the Logistics Module (LOGMOD). Consideration should be given to UDM attendance at the Contingency Wartime Planning Course.

2.1.9. Reviews OPLANs/CONPLANs, Operations Orders (OPORD) and AEF Library TPFDD for specific information on beddown locations, load and delivery dates.

2.1.10. Ensures all personnel identified-to-deploy or subject-to-deploy receive appropriate training. (Identified to deploy personnel are those members assigned against a specific UTC requirement in an OPLAN/CONPLAN TPFDD, the AFWUS or identified in the AEF Libraries tasked to support steady state.)

2.2. Unit Deployment Manager (UDM). Must be proficient and experienced in the deployment process, requirements and Logistics Module (LOGMOD) system. UDM's will assist the IDO in the completion of specific deployment requirements.

2.2.1. Serves as a member of the Installation Deployment Process Working Group.

2.2.2. Identifies all equipment and personnel shortfalls to the commander.

2.2.3. Ensures all equipment/cargo is properly palletized, marked and prepared to move within scheduled chalk times.

2.2.4. Maintains Personnel Readiness Folders (PRFs) on all personnel subject to deploy.

2.2.5. Tracks individual deployment requirements for all personnel subject to deploy using LOGMOD, LOGMOD Stand-Alone or other directed automated system. An AF Form 4005, Individual Deployment Requirements, will be generated for all personnel subject to deploy.

2.2.6. Conducts semi-annual reviews of AF Form 4005/LOGMOD product and documents reviews in the inspection section of the form.

2.2.7. Provides instruction to deployment leaders on equipment and manpower accountability.

2.3. SF Troop Commander (TC) and Defense Force Commander (DFC). The ranking SF member on each deployment increment is responsible for his/her personnel from embarkation to debarkation. The TC and DFC may be the same individual on the first chalks deployed. Responsibilities cover all aspects of predeployment, deployment, employment and redeployment. **Attachment 10** provides a checklist for TCs/DFCs.

2.4. MAJCOM SF Functional Area Manager (FAM). MAJCOM FAMs play a critical role in the deployment process. Responsibilities include

2.4.1. Funding issues to include Programmed Objective Memorandum (POM) development.

2.4.2. Development of UTCs as the MEFPAK or using command.

2.4.3. LOGDET equipment issues.

2.4.4. Readiness through Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS).

2.4.5. Review and coordination on OPLAN/CONPLAN and AEF taskings.

2.4.6. Development of Designed Operational Capability (DOC) statements.

2.4.7. Coordinating deployment requirements with the AEF Center, AFSFC Operations Center and supported commands.

Chapter 3

SF PERSONNEL

3.1. Personnel Preparation. All deployment tasking requirements for contingencies, exercises, MTWs, etc., are consolidated into a single document called the Deployment Requirements Manning Document (DRMD). The DRMD flows to the AEF Center and the supporting MAJCOM and wing from the supported unified command. While the process may vary from command to command, the bottom line is that the DRMD is required by the base level Personnel Readiness Function (PRF) to move forces.

3.1.1. The DRMD translates the TPFDD from single Unit Line Numbers (ULNs) and UTCs to nine essential personnel elements in order for tasked units to assign personnel. These elements are:

3.1.1.1. Plan Identification (PID).

3.1.1.2. Unit Line Number (ULN).

3.1.1.3. ULN Position Number.

3.1.1.4. Position Number Suffix.

3.1.1.5. Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC).

3.1.1.6. Unique Qualifications (i.e., Special Experience Identifier (SEI)).

3.1.1.7. Tasked Personnel Accounting Symbol (PAS) Code.

3.1.1.8. Required Delivery Date (RDD).

3.1.1.9. Duty Location (DLOC).

3.1.2. SF personnel assigned against mobility positions must meet deployment eligibility requirements established in AFMAN 10-401VI, *Operation Plan and Concept Plan Development and Implementation,* AFI 10-201, *Status of Resources and Training System*, AFI 31-301, *Air Base Defense,* and AFI 36-2110, *Assignments*. Unit commanders or their designated representative must ensure all personnel selected for deployment meet the current eligibility requirements as specified in the tasking.

3.1.2.1. The UTC Manpower Force Packaging System (MANFOR) identifies required AFSCs, grades and skill levels and outlines authorized substitutions a commander may make. Skill level substitutions are authorized at execution IAW AFI 10-403, para 5.3.3, but can not be done during pre-deployment planning. All substitutions must be identified to the MAJCOM FAM and coordinated with the supported command.

3.1.2.2. Enlisted personnel are tasked based on their Control AFSC (CAFSC). Officers are tasked based on their Duty AFSC (DAFSC).

3.1.2.3. Units must maximize personnel selection against required AFSC and grade. Substitution should only occur when all available resources have been exhausted and are authorized by the tasking authority.

3.1.2.4. Unless prohibited, enlisted personnel with two skill levels higher or one skill level lower may satisfy enlisted requirements. Chief Master Sergeant requirements must be filled by a Chief Master Sergeant.

3.1.2.5. If the tasking identifies a specific enlisted grade, the person filling that position must have that grade or a higher grade.

3.1.2.6. Officer grade substitutions may be one grade higher or lower unless prohibited by the air component (supported commander) through line remarks.

3.2. Training and Unit Personnel Readiness. Personnel requiring deployment training are defined as either "Identified to Deploy" or "Subject to Deploy."

3.2.1. Personnel identified to deploy are those individuals assigned against a specific UTC requirement in an OPLAN or CONPLAN TPFDD, the AFWUS or an AEF steady-state TPFDD library.

3.2.2. Personnel identified as subject to deploy are those individuals whose Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC) is embedded in a UTC or a federal civilian position designated as Emergency Essential.

3.2.3. In addition to the required SF training, SF personnel identified for deployment must have the following minimum training:

3.2.3.1. Training and reporting to ensure compliance with the Law of Armed Conflict.

3.2.3.2. Personal and family readiness briefings.

3.2.3.3. Self-aid and buddy-care training.

3.2.3.4. Force protection familiarization training.

3.2.3.5. Explosive ordnance recognition (EOR) training.

3.2.3.6. Nuclear and biological chemical defense training (NBCDT).

3.2.3.7. Cultural awareness, e.g., history, customs.

3.2.4. Units must track individual deployment requirements for all personnel subject to deploy using either LOGMOD, LOGMOD Stand-Alone or other approved ADP systems. An AF Form 4005, *Individual Deployment Requirements,* must be prepared/generated for each individual subject to deploy.

Chapter 4

EQUIPMENT

4.1. General. The starting point for determining equipment to support any deployment tasking is the standard LOGDET for the tasked UTCs.

4.1.1. Units must develop and maintain separate Logistics Plan (LOGPLAN) files for each UTC reflected as available for tasking in the AFWUS, OPLAN/CONPLAN and AEF Library. The installation Logistics Plans office will support this effort through the transfer of UTCs from the Logistics Force Packaging System (LOGFOR) into the LOGPLAN subsystem.

4.2. Logistics Details. Tailoring of LOGDETs is the process of making a generic capability fit a specific requirement, region or combatant commander instruction. MAJCOM FAMs are the approving authority for any LOGDET tailoring action.

4.2.1. Tailoring must not change the mission capability of the tasked UTC.

4.2.2. Non-equipment items may be added to the LOGPLAN if they are required to directly support the specified mission of the UTC.

4.2.3. Adding equipment to the LOGPLAN is prohibited unless the item has been added to the standard UTC LOGDET by the Pilot Unit and approved by the USAF FAM or contained in an approved Allowance Standard.

4.2.4. Tailoring must not cause the gross movement of weight or cube to exceed the standard LOGDET.

4.3. Palletization. AF 463L pallets are mandatory cargo packing platforms for standard LOGDET movement due to their versatility for aircraft load planning. Pallets with containers attached/palletized containers such as the Garrett may be used as a suitable substitute for the 463L pallet, but are unit-funded items.

4.3.1. Each equipment increment/pallet must have specific documentation IAW AFI 10-403. As a minimum, the following documentation is required:

4.3.1.1. Military Shipment Label (DD Form 1387) or approved substitute, which contains the Transportation Control Number (TCN), Origin (with Stock Record Account Number (SRAN)) and DoD Account Activity Code (DoDAAC), Aerial Port of Embarkation (APOE), Aerial Port of Debarkation (APOD), destination, cube, dimensions, weight and unit point of contact.

4.3.1.2. Placards will be placed on two adjacent sides of the pallet and will contain UTC markings that identify the item and measurements.

4.3.1.3. Packing and load lists attached in weather proof pouch.

4.3.1.4. Specific hazardous material (HAZMAT) information.

4.3.2. Units should be prepared to move with full or tailored LOGDET by other than military aircraft. This will usually require repalletization, particularly if movement is by commuter carriers and/or Civil Reserve Airlift Fleet (CRAF) carriers.

4.3.3. Joint Inspection of Cargo (JI) is the final inspection by the owning unit representative and/or cargo terminal representative, and the load plan qualified Aerial Port representative (loadmaster if

necessary) prior to acceptance of the load. Cargo is marshaled in the final chalk order and ready for load following inspection. A “quick fix” team should be available during inspections to make on-the-spot corrections of minor discrepancies. These actions will help eliminate last minute frustrated cargo (cargo that fails inspections and is set aside to be corrected by the owner unit). Frustrated cargo times are tracked by the Deployment Control Center (DCC) since they can delay the entire wing movement.

Chapter 5

SF UNIT TYPE CODE (UTC) DEVELOPMENT

5.1. General. A UTC is the basic building block for determination of detailed manpower and logistics support requirements, and normally represents both personnel and equipment. UTCs are primarily used for operations planning and execution and represent a military capability. The following information is provided as a starting point to understand UTC development, responsibilities and operational planning. More detailed information is available in Chapter 6, AFMAN 10-401.

5.1.1. UTCs are functionally grouped; all security forces UTCs will have a "QF" designator as the first and second character. If the last three characters are unknown they are represented with question marks and will be assigned by USAF/XOXW. (Note: Security forces requirements are included in some of the UTCs of other functional areas, i.e., aviation packages, missile squadrons and space warning squadrons. OSI UTCs also haf a "QF"designator for the first and second character)

5.1.2. A UTC will normally consist of three parts. The first part is the MISCAP statement which defines the mission the UTC is capable of accomplishing. The next two parts contain the Manpower Force Element Listing (MFEL) and the equipment is contained in the LOGDET.

5.1.3. When the need for a new UTC or a major change in an existing UTC is required, action may be initiated at any level. New UTCs will be requested when new equipment types enter the inventory, deployable units experience a significant change in either operational concept or mission, significant program changes occur in manpower or equipment, significant program or operational changes occur or an Air Force organization requires a change in the way an existing capability functions.

5.2. Responsibilities. The starting point for the development of a UTC is the appointment of a Manpower and Equipment Force Packaging System (MEFPAK) responsible command, usually the command making the request for a new UTC. AF/XOF or HQ AFSFC will request or appoint a MAJCOM to assume MEFPAK.

5.2.1. HQ USAF/XOXW:

5.2.1.1. Is the approval and coordinating agency for all Air Force UTC requests.

5.2.1.2. Is the Air Force MEFPAK Monitor.

5.2.1.3. Reviews and publishes summarized MEFPAK data in WMP-3, Part 3.

5.2.2. HQ USAF/ILXX:

5.2.2.1. Is the Logistics Force Packaging System (LOGFOR) monitor for the Air Force.

5.2.2.2. Receives, updates and reviews LOGDET data from the MEFPAK responsible command.

5.2.2.3. Provides data to Defense Systems Support Organization (DSSO) for update of the Type Unit Characteristics Data File (TUCHA).

5.2.2.4. Conducts quarterly reviews of LOGFOR data and identifies critical errors for correction.

5.2.2.5. Creates Air Force standard LOGDET file and places it on the AF central file server for release Air Force wide.

5.2.3. HQ USAF SF FAM (AF/XOFX):

5.2.3.1. Validates new, changed and cancelled UTC requests. Coordinates with HQ USAF XPMR and ILXX, and forwards requests to HQ USAF/XOXW.

5.2.3.2. Conducts annual review of MEFPAK data to ensure manpower and logistics detail are at least the minimum to meet MISCAP requirements. Ensures data is properly reflected in the Manpower Force Packaging System (MANFOR) and LOGFOR.

5.2.3.3. Requests or designates MAJCOMs to be the MEFPAK responsible command to develop UTC detail data.

5.2.4. Air Force Manpower Readiness Flight (AFMRF):

5.2.4.1. Manages Air Force Master MANFOR database and acts as MANFOR OPR.

5.2.4.2. Reviews and assigns Joint Staff approved UTC designation and registers new UTC data in the MANFOR.

5.2.4.3. Forwards UTC title information to MEFPAK responsible command.

5.2.4.4. Receives, updates and reviews MANFOR data from MEFPAK responsible commands for accuracy.

5.2.4.5. Reviews UTC update data to ensure revalidation is being accomplished.

5.2.4.6. Provides MANFOR data to HQ USAF/ILXX for TUCHA file updates.

5.2.5. MEFPAK Responsible Command FAM:

5.2.5.1. Accepts requests by HQ USAF FAM (XOFX) to be the MEFPAK responsible command for the development and maintenance of detailed data on SF UTCs used Air Force wide.

5.2.5.2. Coordinates proposed UTC development/changes within the headquarters and with using commands.

5.2.5.3. Submits UTC changes to HQ USAF/XOXW through the command operation/plans staff, the SF FAM (XOFX), with information copies to AFMRF and HQ AFSFC/SFOR.

5.2.5.4. Develops and ensures manpower detail is accomplished for assigned UTCs and is forwarded to the command manpower office on a quarterly basis.

5.2.5.5. Reviews and updates MISCAP statements annually.

5.2.5.6. Designates a Pilot Unit for assigned UTCs. Information copies of Pilot Unit designation should be provided to the command logistics plans office and pilot unit's local logistics plans office.

5.2.5.7. Ensures the LOGDET is accurate and consistent with applicable Allowance Standards.

5.2.5.8. Conducts annual or as required reviews of the LOGDET and coordinates changes with the Pilot Unit. Quarterly reviews are also required to ensure Pilot Units are entering accurate data into the system.

5.2.5.9. Coordinates all changes with the command plans, manpower and logistics offices to ensure MANFOR and LOGFOR data are complete and accurate.

5.2.5.10. Maintains copies of MANFOR and LOGFOR for each UTC managed.

5.2.5.11. Monitors Pilot Unit's progress in the development of LOGDET in conjunction with the command logistics plans office and is submitted IAW AFMAN 10-401V1 Table 6-4.

5.2.6. Pilot Unit Responsibilities:

5.2.6.1. Develops and maintains standard manpower and logistics detail for each UTC it has been assigned, to ensure a uniform package for all units that use that UTC.

5.2.6.2. Submits and coordinates UTC changes through its MAJCOM.

5.2.6.3. Develops manpower detail in conjunction with the MAJCOM FAM, manpower office and base manpower office.

5.2.6.4. Develops LOGDET using appropriate Allowance Standards (AS 538, 660 and 019).

5.2.6.5. Coordinates recommended changes to LOGDET and manpower with non-pilot units.

5.2.6.6. Changes to LOGDETs can only be completed if the equipment is included in the applicable Allowance Standard. Once changes are approved, all involved agencies/users must be notified, see para 6.5.4, AFMAN 10-401. Prepares necessary LOGMOD inputs to reflect accepted changes.

5.2.6.7. Provides LOGDET data to MAJCOM logistics plans office.

5.2.7. Non-Pilot Units:

5.2.7.1. Evaluate pilot unit recommended changes to Allowance Standards and manpower detail.

5.2.7.2. Provide feedback on LOGDETS and manpower detail.

5.2.7.3. Submit proposed LOGDET changes directly to the pilot unit for consideration and coordination with other non-pilot units.

5.2.8. Using MAJCOMs:

5.2.8.1. Review and evaluate MANFOR, MISCAP and LOGDET developed by the MEFPAK responsible command and pilot unit.

5.2.8.2. Provide comments and coordination with the MEFPAK responsible command.

5.3. Mission Capability (MISCAP) Statements

5.3.1. The MISCAP should contain the type and amount of workload the UTC is capable of performing, the types of bases where it may be employed, other UTCs it supports or from which it requires support.

5.3.2. The UTC Manpower Detail lists the specific manpower required to support the capabilities defined in the MISCAP. The manpower detail contains the following:

5.3.2.1. Functional Account Code (mandatory).

5.3.2.2. Air Force Specialty Code (mandatory).

5.3.2.3. Grade (mandatory for officer and civilian requirements).

5.3.2.4. Special Experience Identifier (SEI) as required.

5.3.2.5. Quantity (mandatory).

5.3.2.6. Deployment Indicator (DEPID) Code (mandatory). Identifies the deployment capability and composition of the UTC.

5.3.2.7. Unit Level Code (ULC) indicates the relative organizational level of the unit, i.e., team, squad or element.

5.4. Additional Information .

5.4.1. SF Unit Type Code Details: **Attachment 4** is designed to allow planners to quickly assess SF UTC capabilities, personnel requirements, LOGDET short tons, MEFPAK responsible command and Pilot Unit information.

5.4.2. SF UTC Quick Reference Matrix: **Attachment 6** identifies UTC manpower, weapons and major equipment items.

5.4.3. Squad (QFEB2) Composition/Equipment Distribution: **Attachment 6** provides detailed information on the composition of an SF squad, to include rank, distribution of weapons and major equipment. Equipment distribution should be determined by the mission and can be adjusted for operational purposes.

5.4.4. Equipment Detail: **Attachment 7** describes in detail the equipment items listed in the SF UTC quick reference matrix.

5.4.5. Weapons Detail: **Attachment 8** provides specific detail for the weapons used by SF UTCs, to include ranges and types of ammunition. However, the situation and tactical environment must determine the employment of weapons. ROEs and proximity of friendly assets or civilian noncombatants may preclude the use of certain weapons. Terrain or vegetation will affect weapons capability/employment and will be unique at each deployed location.

5.4.6. UTC Vehicle Matrix: **Attachment 9** provides vehicle requirements for each SF UTC.

Chapter 6

SF UNIT TYPE CODE (UTC) APPLICATIONS

6.1. General. SF UTCs are primarily developed to support combat air operations during Major Theater Wars and Expeditionary Air Force operations. However, outside of the arena of contingencies, conflicts and war, there still exists the specter of famine and natural disasters, such as floods, earthquakes and severe weather emergencies. The use of US military forces to provide relief, enforce the law and restore order is occurring with greater frequency. This chapter will illustrate potential SF UTC application during peacetime, contingencies and conflict/wartime operations.

6.2. Peacetime Operations. The peacetime uses of US military forces are not only legitimate for the CONUS, but also can be just as effective when responding to a request by a foreign government or a United Nations sanctioned effort. These tend to be time-sensitive crisis action planning operations. In most cases, any type of relief response will center (at least initially) on an airfield. SF UTCs should be tasked to provide airfield security in order to protect USAF resources, restore order and prevent the looting of relief effort supplies. Since this is not a combat application, LOGDETs should be tailored to the specific requirements of the mission.

6.2.1. SF UTC Application. Several UTCs are applicable in this situation. Initially, either a QFEBA or QFEBB (Headquarters Elements) and two QFEB2s (SF Squads) should arrive concurrently with other elements of the USAF relief effort. The QFEBA/B establishes Command, Control and Communications (C3) and assesses the type and number of additional SF UTCs required for the mission. This assessment should include the physical size of the areas requiring security, number/type of USAF resources requiring protection and the most current intelligence on the local situation to include any threat and weather information. The QFEB2s would provide the initial security for USAF resources and personnel, conduct convoys, defend locale and other security missions as required. Additionally, the QFEB2s could initiate reception and bed down procedures for follow-on UTCs. Since this scenario does not involve a hostile threat other than the possibility of looting, this is not a heavy weapons environment so those UTCs are not applicable. The use of QFEBP/Rs is questionable; however, it would depend on the degree of looting/pillaging occurring or if some humanitarian use of the canine teams was required. Finally, these UTCs provide enough manpower to assist in relief efforts (i.e., construct shelters, kitchens and establish sanitary facilities) for disaster victims.

6.3. Contingency Operations. Military operations or preemptive actions taken, with limited objectives, that do not fall into the category of a conflict or war are called contingencies, and are usually supported with AEF. These are time sensitive operations that are usually conducted swiftly and require the quick strike capability of Special Operations, Airborne, Light Infantry and the appropriate USAF air support (AC-130 gunships). Additionally, USAF fighter air cover may be required in order for AC-130s to operate unhindered. During most contingencies, airfields are priority objectives, which are captured, either to halt enemy air operations or provide airfields for friendly air operations. In any case, after the initial surge, follow-on forces are required to secure these airfields, replacing combat forces tasked with subsequent missions. SF UTCs are most likely candidates for this job.

6.3.1. Command and Control. These types of operations would require a QFEBA/B or QFFPG These elements would assess AOR security/defense requirements and provide C3 for those forces performing those missions. Further, these elements would coordinate all other aspects of security to include

canine, Fire Direction Center (FDC) and heavy weapons. They also provide administrative, intelligence, operations and logistics support for the forces they direct.

6.3.2. Squads/Flights. The number of QFEB2s, QFEBUs, QFEBSs or QFFPF/Rs would be determined by the threat, size of the airfield, number of USAF resources and what role SFs would play in the restoration of order, law enforcement and prisoner processing/transporting. These UTCs are capable of performing Integrated Base Defense (IBD), physical security, law enforcement or combinations thereof (the QFEBU is not equipped for a ground defense role). Dependent upon the duration of the operation, these UTCs could surge out and replace spearhead combat units, providing the threat allowed it. NOTE: These elements are trained and equipped to transition to whatever situation exists short of defeating a company or larger enemy force. An SF Leadership Element (QFEBS) should be deployed with every 3 to 5 squads.

6.3.3. Military Working Dogs. This is an excellent environment in which to employ canine UTCs. QFEBR canine teams could be used in several applications: Searching an airport or aircraft for explosives, perimeter foot or vehicle patrols and as an excellent psychological deterrent when securing prisoners. Depending on the size of the airport and nature of the mission, 6-12 QFEBRs and a QFEBP would be adequate. NOTE: The QFFPF has three MWD Teams organic to the UTC.

6.3.4. Crew Served Weapons. Not only could mortars (QFEBDs) be used to defend the airfield, they are capable of providing fire support/illumination for friendly forces. QFEBFs (.50 cal machine guns) are capable of performing runway denial missions as well as providing accurate heavy firepower against buildings and light armor. The MK19 automatic grenade machine guns (QFEBJs) are ideal for this type of environment. When used on a mobile platform (HMMWV), they can be used for mobile reserve, sector response teams, convoy support or to provide mobile suppressive heavy weapons firepower wherever it is needed. Finally, a fire direction center (QFEBK) is essential to direct the fire of and provide support for the mortar teams.

6.4. Major Theater War (MTW). Planning for war is driven by the possibility of responding to MTW. OPLANs are developed to specifically task forces to predetermined locations within a given time frame. This is the broadest possible application of SF UTCs. The number of UTCs required will depend on the capability of the enemy forces, proximity of air bases to the forward edge battle area (FEBA), number and type of USAF resources deployed, terrain features and geographical size of the areas to be defended and the requirements or limitations levied by the host nation. Major regional contingencies differ from other deployment applications primarily in response and duration. Although a contingency operation possesses the potential to expand into a conflict or war, it is generally viewed as a time-critical, short-term operation. MTWs ordinarily do not transpire without a buildup of incidents and a breakdown in diplomatic relations. The mobility process and time-phased deployment system are designed to respond to the requirements of moving the troops and war-making materials into the AOR prior to open hostilities. SF UTC applications in this environment will vary with each deployed location or installation.

6.4.1. Headquarters/Small Headquarters Elements (QFEBA/B). This element should be deployed with the advanced echelons (ADVON) of the US military task force. It establishes a Base Defense Operations Center (BDOC) at the direction of the Installation Commander. These UTCs are responsible for providing administration, intelligence, security and supply support for an ABD operation and assessing the additional requirements necessary to secure and defend an air base. The QFEBA/B will sectorize the base, and as the required TPFDD forces arrive, begin to assign specific responsibilities to these UTCs. Eventually, the QFEBA/Bs will effectively control multiple squads and various other

UTCs from many different home stations. Additionally, the QFEBA/B serves as the hub of coordination for SF forces and as the key point of contact for installation security/defense issues with US Army, allied and HN security forces, as well as various intelligence gathering agencies. Finally, the QFEBA/B controls base defense operations, antterrorism, physical security, law enforcement, mobile reserve, the fire direction center (QFEBK), crew served weapons teams, canine operations and reconnaissance/security (R&S) patrol elements for the installation. **NOTE: The QFEBB is meant for smaller size operations and is more limited than the QFEBA. The QFEBB requires the support of a QFEBL if Combat Arms capability is not available at the deployed location.**

6.4.2. Squads (QFEB2) and Supervision Elements (QFEBS) represent the bulk of TPFDD manpower for deployment. Squad integrity should be maintained if possible when employing these forces. However, individual squads are capable of performing independent missions. These UTCs can perform a variety of missions in this environment, to include: aircraft security, mobile reserve, revetment sentries, sector response fire teams, flightline entry control points, defensive fighting positions (DFPs), listening posts/observation posts (LP/OPs), installation entry control, antiterrorism measures (denial of personnel/vehicles to the flightline area), base-wide vehicle patrols, mobile reserve, defense of key C3 facilities (defended locales), law enforcement/resource protection and off-base response with either HN or US Army forces. Sector headquarters elements will be composed of QFEBSs. This UTC can effectively exercise control of up to five QFEB2 UTCs.

6.4.3. 81MM Mortar Team (QFEBD). These teams require a Fire Direction Center (FDC – QFEBK UTC) and Forward Observer (FO) to conduct operations. The 81MM mortar is the only indirect fire weapon in the SF arsenal. They may be positioned in separate sectors of the defense or centrally located on the installation. Well-trained, proficient mortar teams may accurately engage long-range targets, provide close defensive fire and final protective fire. The 81MM mortar is used primarily to engage dismounted hostile forces beyond the range of direct fire weapons, deny/control key terrain by fire and provide illumination. The weapons may also be used to engage fixed positions, facilities or light armored vehicles. Use of these weapons may be restricted by ROE, international treaties, agreements, SOFA or the host nation.

6.4.4. .50 Cal Machine Gun Team (QFEBF). This system may be employed in a static mode to cover open fields of fire out to the maximum range of the weapon. However, it is most effectively employed on mobile platforms (HMMWVs) for the purpose of runway denial and to provide mobile heavy suppression firepower anywhere along the tactical perimeter. This weapon possesses a tremendous capacity for collateral damage to personnel and resources. QFEBFs are ordinarily controlled by the sector CP and provide an excellent degree of suppression against an attacking enemy force. It should be noted this team would be far less effective in wooded or urban terrain.

6.4.5. MK19 Automatic Grenade Machine Gun Team (QFEBJ). The MK19 is most effectively employed as a mobile suppressive fire platform covering a specific response zone within a sector and is an excellent weapon to support a blocking force action. MK19 mobile platforms (HMMWV) are also extremely effective in convoy support roles. QFEBJs may be employed to support other sectors adjacent to the base perimeter and work in conjunction with mortar teams (QFEBDs) by bringing direct firepower immediately to bear on an enemy element. This technique allows mortar teams to deliver direct/indirect fire accurately on an enemy element already being blocked and/or suppressed by MK19 fire.

6.4.6. Fire Direction Center (FDC – QFEBK). This UTC must be deployed concurrently with mortar teams. The FDC is responsible for organizing and maintaining QFEBD elements. It plots and moni-

tors information on weather, fire missions, Target Reference Points (TRPs), registration points, defensive targets, air traffic and friendly forces. One team can support up to four mortar teams. Additionally, this team may be used to support and control other heavy weapons employed in static positions.

6.4.7. Combat Arms (CA - QFEBL). This team is deployed to locations where no other CA support exists. It should be deployed concurrently with the small headquarters element (QFEBB). It provides weapons maintenance and limited repair capability support for deployed weapons.

6.4.8. AFSOC Security Team (QFEBN). This UTC deploys with the resource and is not designed to be an ABD capable team. However, once it arrives at the deployed location it falls under the operational control of the DFC. AWACS and other flightline resources require the type of physical security this UTC has been designed to provide.

6.4.9. Military Working Dog Support Elements/Military Working Dog Teams (QFEBP/Rs). These teams may be used in a variety of applications. Their primary responsibility is to randomly patrol areas of the installation to detect and deter enemy personnel. The QFEBP is responsible for coordinating veterinary support, developing work schedules and conducting proficiency training for MWD teams. MWD teams may also augment response teams, conduct bomb searches and assist in personnel security operations. When deploying QFEBR UTCs in a contingency, ensure that a QFEBP is deployed concurrently. Planners should not deploy a QFEBP to a location where kennel and supervisory support are already in place.

6.4.10. Squad (QFEB2). This UTC provides the greatest flexibility to planners and commanders of any UTC during war or conflict and may be used in a variety of applications. They can be "plugged" in to augment flights (QFFPFs), be assigned missions as recon/security patrol elements, detached to protect a defended locale on their own or be tasked to perform work details such as building bunkers, fortifying CPs and filling sandbags. They are also capable of protecting convoys (when assigned required vehicles), adapting to law enforcement/physical security duties, and deploying with special operations units to provide security at BBs and FOLs. A QFEBS should be deployed when three to five QFEB2s are deployed.

6.4.11. Police Services Team (QFEB9). This element provides tremendous flexibility to the family of SF UTCs, when deployed into an MTW or AEF contingency environment. By using the QFEB9 to perform the accident/incident investigations, pass and registration duties and personnel/information security, other UTCs can effectively dedicate manpower to base defense and physical security. This UTC can also be used to secure priority resources to allow other types of UTCs to perform an active defense role.

Chapter 7

DELIBERATE PLANNING

7.1. General. The type of planning accomplished is dependent on the time available to achieve it. When time is not a critical factor, the process is called **deliberate** planning and occurs principally in peacetime. Results of deliberate planning form a baseline for future programmatic actions. The deliberate planning process develops joint operation plans for contingencies identified in joint strategic planning documents. When time for planning is short and the near-term result is expected to be a deployment, the process is called **crisis action planning** (CAP). This planning process results in the time-sensitive development of campaign plans and operation orders (OPORDs) for execution. CAP, like deliberate planning, involves a structured process following the guidance established in JOPES publications. For the supported commander, the overall processes are the same for both deliberate and crisis action planning.

7.2. Definitions. For both the supported and supporting commanders, deliberate planning is the process used when time permits the total participation of the commanders and staffs of the Joint Planning and Execution Community (JPEC). Development of the plan, coordination among supporting commanders and agencies and the Services, reviews by the Joint Staff and conferences of JPEC members can take many months, possibly the entire planning cycle. The use of JOPES and the Air Force link, DCAPES, should reduce the time required. In crisis action planning, JOPES and DCAPES are used to refine existing TPFDDs or develop new ones. At execution, these systems enable managers to deploy forces and their equipment into the area of operations. The Global Command and Control System (GCCS) provides the hardware and network supporting JOPES and DCAPES.

7.3. Deliberate Planning Cycle. The process of the joint deliberate planning is cyclic and continuous. It begins when a Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) requirement is levied on a combatant commander. It is almost identical whether the resulting operations plan is a fully developed OPLAN, a concept plan (CONPLAN) with or without a TPFDD or a functional plan. These plans establish a framework for rapid transition to crisis response and remain in effect until canceled or superseded by other approved plans.

7.4. Phases of Deliberate Planning. There are five phases in the deliberate planning process.

7.4.1. Task Assignment**.** The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) is responsible for preparing strategic plans and providing for the preparation of joint contingency plans. The task-assigning directive performs several functions. It apportions major combat forces available for planning, gives general planning instructions, lists assumptions for planning, and specifies the product document (OPLAN, CONPLAN, functional plan). With this, the combatant commander has the scope of the plan, its format and the amount of detail that must go into its preparation.

7.4.2. Developing the Concept. In response to the task assignment, the supported commander first determines a mission statement and then develops a fully staffed concept of operations documented in the CINC's Strategic Concept. The CINC's Strategic Concept is submitted to the CJCS for review and, when approved, becomes the concept of operations on which further plan development is based. The concept is also sent to subordinate and supporting commanders, who can then begin the detailed planning associated with plan development.

7.4.3. Developing the Detailed Plan. Supporting commanders use the combatant commander's concept and the apportioned major combat forces as the basis to determine the necessary support, includ-

ing forces and sustaining supplies for the operation. The CINC consolidates the recommended phasing of forces and support and performs a transportation analysis of their movement to ensure that the entire plan can feasibly be executed as envisioned. The AFWUS identifies SF UTCs available to meet requirements. USTRANSCOM, a supporting command, analyzes strategic sea and air transportation. This planning phase is over when documentation is prepared for final review.

7.4.4. Review of the Plan. The completed plan goes to the CJCS for review and approval.

7.4.5. Preparation of the Supporting Plans. Subordinate and supporting commanders, who respond to the tasks identified in the approved operation plan must prepare supporting plans that outline the actions of assigned and augmenting forces.

7.5. NAF Responsibilities. If applicable, the NAFs are responsible for preparing the supporting plans: The MAJCOM FAMs may find themselves deeply involved in this process. Due to the manning restriction levied on NAFs, certain functional areas are not represented on their staffs and responsibility for planning the operations of those areas will likely default to the MAJCOM FAMs.

7.6. The Functional Area Manager's (FAM) Role In Operation Planning.

7.6.1. The SF FAMs, at all levels, plays a vital part in the USAF operation planning process and are concerned with the same broad planning areas. However, the specific activities, which are accomplished at each level, are significantly different. General planning areas involved include:

7.6.1.1. Functional planning guidance.

7.6.1.2. Asset management.

7.6.1.3. Tracking unit tasking.

7.6.1.4. OPLAN development and execution.

7.6.2. Functional planning directives and execution.

7.6.2.1. General responsibilities.

7.6.2.1.1. Air Staff publishes.

7.6.2.1.2. MAJCOM/components supplement, coordinate and implement.

7.6.2.1.3. Unit interprets, reports and executes.

7.6.2.2. Specific responsibilities exist at each level within the functional planning guidance area. For example, MAJCOM/FOA (and ANG) FAM responsibilities are:

7.6.2.2.1. Reviewing and understanding the JOPES and DECAPES documents and procedures and recommending changes to Air Staff functional counterpart.

7.6.2.2.2. Reviewing JSCP to ensure functional area resources, training and readiness support the spectrum of wartime taskings outlined in JSCP.

7.6.2.2.3. Complying with planning guidance contained in HQ USAF WMP-1.

7.6.2.2.4. Ensuring all supporting responsibilities for environmental protection and compliance are identified and included within each functional planning guidance area.

7.7. Tracking Unit Tasking. The MAJCOM/FOA (ANG) FAM is the ultimate authority concerning the availability of UTCs within the command for their functional area. Units must be manned, trained and equipped to maintain the tasked capability. The DOC statement for units that report in the Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) reflects the capability that units are expected to have at execution. MAJCOM/FOA (ANG) FAM responsibilities for tracking unit taskings are:

7.7.1. Identifying/validating UTCs tasked in OPLANs.

7.7.2. Ensuring each unit's DOC statement reflects current unit UTC taskings.

7.7.3. Notifying MAJCOM MEFPAK OPR, plans POC and Air Staff FAM when significant changes in the MAJCOM's UTC availability occur due to reorganizations, deactivations or other force structure changes.

7.7.4. Notifying MAJCOM plans POCs and the supported command FAM when units sourced to that command's OPLAN TPFDD can no longer fill the tasking.

7.7.5. Offering the appropriate number of UTCs for contingency planning and inclusion in HQ USAF WMP-3, Part 2, consistent with any critical CONUS wartime requirements which are not supportable through the use of civilian or contractor resources.

7.8. OPLAN Development.

7.8.1. During the final phase of the deliberate planning process, each supporting commander prepares a plan detailing mobilization, deployment and employment. These plans must be submitted for review and approval within 60 days of CJCS approval of the supported CINC's plan. Supporting commanders, in turn, assign their subordinate commanders the task of preparing additional supporting plans.

7.8.2. MAJCOM/FOA (ANG) FAMs are the middle-persons in the planning process. They respond to Air Staff taskings and guidance and relay appropriate taskings to the functional units in the field. They also coordinate with other MAJCOM/FOA (ANG) FAMs on all wartime matters which affect their units.

7.8.3. MAJCOM/FOA (ANG) FAMs are a vital link in the OPLAN development and execution process. They provide the detailed expertise needed to ensure combat forces are properly supported for any level of contingency and participate in both the requirements determination and sourcing validation process. Information in the supported plan need not be repeated in the supporting plan. General administrative instructions for preparing OPLANs are contained in JOPES, Volumes I and II. AFMAN 10-401V1, *Operation Plan and Concept Plan Development and Implementation*, summarizes the major aspects of JOPES guidance. Chapter 8, Attachments 2 and 3 of AFMAN 10-401V2 expand details on administrative procedures and OPLAN formats. MAJCOM/FOA (ANG) FAM responsibilities are:

7.8.3.1. Developing force support requirements IAW HQ USAF WMP-1 and functional planning guidance for each tasked OPLAN TPFDD as the supported command.

7.8.3.2. The MAJCOM/FOA (ANG) FAM will validate TPFDD requirements prior to sourcing conference. Since MAJCOM/FOA (ANG) plans POCs have oversight over the total command UTC availability and TPFFD planning during the sourcing conference, the MAJCOM/FOA (ANG) plans POC will source additional UTC requirements at sourcing conferences.

7.9. OPLAN Execution.

7.9.1. The execution phase starts with the Commander in Chief and Secretary of Defense decision to choose the military option to deal with the crisis and execute the OPORD. The Secretary of Defense will authorize the CJCS to issue an Execute Order that directs the combatant commander to carry out the OPORD. The CINC then executes the OPORD and directs subordinate and supporting commanders to execute their supporting OPORDs. The execution phase continues until the operation is complete or canceled.

7.9.2. The planning and execution of simultaneous military operations require early identification of conflicts and shortfalls. Early resolution permits alternative COA development, earliest possible identification of allocated resources and effective coordination between members of the JPEC.

7.9.3. The sourcing and deployment of UTCs during the execution phase of an operation is a shared responsibility between MAJCOM war planners and FAMs. MAJCOM/FOA (ANG) FAM responsibilities include the following:

7.9.3.1. Notifying MAJCOM plans POCs of new and/or additional tasking from the supported command for input into DECAPS/JOPES.

7.9.3.2. Coordinating, sourcing and validation of UTC movement through MAJCOM plans POC and monitoring deployment operations. If AFRC or ANG assets are tasked, info HQ AFRC, ANG and the appropriate state Adjutant General (TAG).

7.9.3.3. Notifying MAJCOM/FOA (ANG) POCs and Air Staff FAM during contingency execution when the MAJCOM is unable to source tasked requirements from UTCs advertised as available.

7.9.3.4. Validating accuracy of information for each sourced UTC requirement. Where UTCs have been tailored or the sourcing for the UTC requirement has been fragmented among more than one unit, the MAJCOM/FOA (ANG) FAM must identify that portion of the UTC, which has been modified in COMPES before passing the tasking to the sourced units.

7.9.3.5. Resolving tasking problems that are identified by units during TPFDD execution. Actions may include substituting units, requesting a deployment delay or referring the tasking back to the component FAM for tasking to another MAJCOM.

7.10. Definition/Explanation of Time Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD) Elements.

7.10.1. The following elements are found in the most commonly used TPFDD reports. Further definitions are contained in chapters 6 and 7, AFMAN 10-401.

7.10.2. ULN (Unit Line Number). A unique code which identifies a line containing a series of data elements in a TPFDD. A ULN may not be repeated within a particular OPLAN TPFDD but may be used in a different OPLAN within the same theater. The ULN may contain up to seven characters to include information such as:

7.10.2.1. FRN (Force Requirement Number). Provides the unique alphanumeric identification of a force required for a given plan.

7.10.2.2. FRAG (Fragmentation Code). Designates a subordinate unit, fragmentation or increment of the requested force.

7.10.2.3. INSERT CODE. Designates subordinate units, fragmentation or increments.

7.10.2.4. UNIT NAME. Self-explanatory. Use Unit Identification Code (UIC).

7.10.2.5. SRC (Service Reserve Code). Three-digit code where the third digit is "R" for active-duty, "G" for guard and "V" for reserves. First two digits are driven by the PAS document published by AFPC. Example: AFSOC is VR, VG and VV. The SRC ties the units to a specific MAJCOM.

7.10.2.6. UIC. (Unit Identification Code) A six-digit code which is composed as follows for Air Force units:

FFX870 - All Air Force units start with FF and end with zero. The middle three digits are the last digits of the eight-digit PAS code, which identifies a specific functional area within a base. For example: A base will have a single code, called the geographical location code (GEOLOC). However, each unit within that base will have its own code, called the UIC. BEWARE: When working in a TPFDD, changing a UIC will change the name of the unit and its location. It will not change the service reserve code (SRC) or the providing organization (PROV/ORG). If, during sourcing, the tasking has been changed from one command to another, but the PROV/ORG has not been corrected, it will still show under the previous command if printed/sorted by PROV/ORG.

7.10.2.7. UTC ORIGIN. Base location from which the unit is providing the UTC.

7.10.2.8. ULC (Unit Level Code). Describes the level of unit for which the force requirement is stated.

AUG -Augmentation	CO – Company	SVC - Service
SQ – Squadron	AST - Air Station	

7.10.2.9. FIC (Force Indicator Code). This identifies whether or not a standard UTC, registered in TUCHA, has been modified to meet a requirement different from the standard. Example:

Standard UTC - 0	Personnel change -1
Equipment change – 2	Both personnel and equipment change - 8

NOTE: Anything other than a zero alerts anyone looking at the TPFDD that something has changed. Number of personnel and short tons should be other than what is stated in the TUCHA. The delta should be identified to the supporting (tasked) unit to allow it to change what support may be required, either lift or direct support.

7.10.2.10. PIC (Parent Indicator Code). Not crucial. See AFMAN 10-401.

7.10.2.11. SVC (Service or Using Organization Codes). Example:

SERVICE

F Air Force

PROVIDING ORGANIZATION (Code and Name)

1 - USCINCENT 2 - USCINCLANT

4 - USCINCEUR 5 - USCINCPAC

9 - USCINCSOC

7.10.2.12. AUTH PERS/PAX (Authorized personnel and passengers).

7.10.2.12.1. Personnel: Total authorization.

7.10.2.12.2. Passengers: Total authorization minus number of crews.

7.10.2.13. SHORT TONS: Actual weight. See TUCHA.

7.10.2.14. CBBLS (Cubic weight): Measured tonnage. See TUCHA.

7.10.2.15. LOCATION:

7.10.2.15.1. POD (Port of Debarkation). Not necessarily the same as destination. Ground transportation may be required to final point of employment.

7.10.2.15.2. DESTINATION: Point of employment.

7.10.2.16. DATES:

7.10.2.16.1. RLD: Ready-to-load date.

7.10.2.16.2. ALD: Available-to-load date.

7.10.2.16.3. EAD: Earliest arrival date.

7.10.2.16.4. LAD: Latest arrival date.

7.10.2.16.5. RDD: Required delivery date.

7.10.2.16.5.1. There are two types of dates:

C-Date: This is the unnamed date on which deployment is to commence. The supported commander defines the term more specifically as prescribed in JCS Pub 1. In the leftmost position a C is entered for C-day and all subsequent days or an N is entered for any day prior to C-day. In the three remaining columns, the number of days prior to or after C-day is entered. Examples:

C-Day - C000	C000 - Within 24 hours
C+10 - C010	C001 - Within 48 hours
C-5 - N005	C002 - Within 72 hours

Julian Date: The last digit of the calendar date is entered in the leftmost position and the Julian day of the year is entered in the remaining three positions. Examples:

9 Jan 1980	0009
19 Feb 1981	1050
26 May 1979	9146

7.11. Functional Area Manager (FAM) Responsibility Checklist.

7.11.1. Do your deployable field units know the name, office symbol and phone number of the Headquarters MAJCOM FAM and alternate?

7.11.2. Do your deployable field units know their most up-to-date taskings?

7.11.3. Are your counterparts at MAJCOM installations aware of upcoming changes in deployable commitments?

7.11.4. Have your field-level counterparts been furnished an up-to-date and accurate statement or otherwise been made aware of their taskings via your command's tasking mechanism?

7.11.5. Do you know the AFSC, grade and quantity of the tasked and uncommitted military resources in your functional area of responsibility?

7.11.6. Have wartime intertheater deployable forces been identified with a "war plan" coding in position number IAW AFI 38-205, *Manpower and Quality Readiness and Contingency Management*?

7.11.7. Do you maintain copies of TPFDDs provided to you by MAJCOM plans POCs which identify functional area forces tasked in current OPLANs and ongoing operations?

7.11.8. Do you maintain awareness of current SORTS status for units with DOC statements and the readiness for those units not covered by SORTS?

7.11.9. Have you provided your base-level counterparts with guidance and explanatory information on deployment commitments?

7.11.10. Have you provided MAJCOM MEFPAK personnel and plans offices all pertinent information received from your Air Staff counterpart on changes in deployment commitments?

7.11.11. Do you understand your designation to serve as a member of the MAJCOM deployment cell during real world contingencies or exercises?

7.11.12. Do you have a designated backup (alternate) who works closely enough with you to be able to fill in when required?

7.11.13. Do you and your designated backup possess the necessary security clearance to effectively perform your responsibilities?

7.11.14. Have you and your alternate scheduled yourself for the Contingency Wartime Planning Course (CWPC)?

7.11.15. Does your directorate-level manpower POC know to check with you on any action that may impact your UTCs?

7.11.16. Do you know to coordinate with your MAJCOM functional representative when your AFSCs are included in their UTCs?

JAMES M. SHAMESS, Brig Gen, USAF
Director of Security Forces

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

References

AFDD 1, *Air Force Basic Doctrine*.

Joint Publication 3-10, *Doctrine for Joint Rear Area Operations* .

AFPD 31-3, *Air Base Defense*

AFI 10-400, *Aerospace Expeditionary Force Planning*

AFI 10-403, *Deployment Planning and Execution*

AFM 10-401 Volume I, *Operation Plan and Concept Plan Development and Implementation*

AFI 31-301, *Air Base Defense*

Joint Publication 3-10.1, *Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (JTTP) for Base Defense*

AFH 31-302, *Air Base Defense and Contingency Operations*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AB—Air Base

ABD—Air Base Defense

ADP—Automated Data Processing

AFCC—Air Force Component Command

AFEMS—Air Force Equipment Management System

AFMRF—Air Force Manpower Readiness Flight

AFPC—Air Force Personnel Center

AFSC—Air Force Specialty Code

AFWUS—Air Force-Wide UTC Availability/Tasking Summary

ALD—Available-to-Load Date

AOR—Area of Responsibility

APOD—Aerial Port of Debarkation

APOE—Aerial Port of Embarkation

ARC—Air Reserve Component

AS—Allowance Standard

BB—Bare Base

BOS—Base Operating Support

BSP—Base Support Plan

CAS—Close Air Support

CAT—Crisis Action Team

CC—Command and Control/Command Center/Commander

CCC—Cargo Category Code

CIN—Cargo Increment Number

CJCS—Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

CJTF—Commander Joint Task Force (Also COMJTF)

COA—Course of Action

CONOPS—Concept of Operations

CONPLAN—Concept Plan (operation plan in concept format)

CSS—Contingency Support Staff/Combat Service Support

DCAPES—Deliberate and Crisis Action Planning and Execution Segment

DCC—Deployment Control Center

DEPID—Deployment Indicator Code

DFM—Deterrent Force Module

DOC—Designed Operational Capability

EAD—Earliest Arrival Date

EDD—Estimated Departure Date/Estimated Delivery Date

EMS—Equipment Management Section

EOD—Estimated Operational Date/Explosive Ordnance Disposal

ETA—Estimated Time of Arrival

ETD—Estimated Time of Departure

EXORD—Execute Order

FAC—Functional Account Code

FAD—Force Activity Designator

FAM—Functional Area Manager

FIC—Force Indicator Code

FOB—Forward Operating Base

FOL—Forward Operating Location

FRAG—Fragmentation Code

FRAGORD—Fragmentary Order

FRN—Force Requirement Number

FYDP—Future Years Defense Plan

GCCS—Global Command and Control System

GEOFILE—Geographic Locations Code File

GEOLOC—Geographic Location Code

GLOC—Ground Line of Communications

HNS—Host Nation Support

HTSA—Host-Tenant Support Agreement

IDS—Integrated Deployment System

IMA—Individual Mobilization Augmentee

INS—Insert Code

IOC—Initial Operational Capability

IRR—Individual Ready Reserve

JCC—Joint Command Center

JCCC—Joint Communications Control Center

JFACC—Joint Force Air Component Commander

JOPES—Joint Operation Planning and Execution System

JS—Joint Staff

JSCP—Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan

LAD—Latest Arrival Date

LB—Limited Base

LIMFAC—Limiting Factor

LOGDET—Logistics Detail

LOGFAC—Logistics Feasibility Analysis Capability (IDS)

LOGFOR—Logistics Force Packaging System (IDS)

LOGMOD—Logistics Module (IDS)

LOGMOD-B—Logistics Module-Base Level (IDS)

LOGMOD-M—Logistics Module-MAJCOM Level (IDS)

LOG PLAN—Logistics Planning (IDS)

MANFOR—Manpower Force Packaging System

MANPER—Manpower and Personnel Module (IDS)

MANPER-B—Manpower and Personnel Module-Base Level (IDS)

MANPER-M—Manpower and Personnel Module-MAJCOM Level (IDS)

MB—Main Base

MEFPAK—Manpower and Equipment Force Packaging System

MFE—Manpower Force Element

MFEL—Manpower Force Element Listing

MISCAP—Mission Capability

MT/MTON—Measurement Tons (equals 40 cubic feet)

MTW—Major Theater War (formerly MRC)

OL—Operating Location

OPCO—Operational Control

OPLA—Operation Plan (in complete format)

OPORD—Operation Order

PAS—Personnel Accounting Symbol

PAX—Passengers

PEC—Program Element Code

PIC—Parent Indicator Code

PID—Plan Identification Designator

PIN—Personnel Increment Number/Personnel Identification Number

POD—Port of Debarkation/Probability of Destruction

POE—Port of Embarkation

PRC—Personnel Readiness Center

PROVORG—Providing Organization

RDD—Required Delivery Date

RLD—Ready-to-Load Date

SB—Standby Base

SERV/SVC—Service

SIOP—Single Integrated Operational Plan

SITREP—Situation Report

SOF—Special Operations Forces

SORTS—Status of Resources and Training System

SF—Security Forces/Special Forces

SRC—Service Reserve Code

SRF—Summary Reference File

ST/STON—Short Tons (equals 2,000 pounds)

TPFDD—Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data

TPFDL—Time-Phased Force and Deployment Listing

TUCHA—Type Unit Characteristics File

UIC—Unit Identification Code

ULC—Unit Level Code

ULN—Unit Line Number

UMD—Unit Manpower Document

UTC—Unit Type Code

WMP—HQ USAF War and Mobilization Plan

Terms

Aerial Port of Debarkation (APOD)—See Port of Debarkation (POD).

Aerial Port of Embarkation (APOE)—See Port of Embarkation (POE).

Air Force-Wide UTC Availability/Tasking Summary (AFWUS)—The AFWUS contains all UTCs available for planning.

Area of Operation (AO)—An operational area defined by the joint force commander for land and naval forces. Areas of operation do not typically encompass the entire operational area of the joint force commander, but should be large enough for component commanders to accomplish their missions and protect their forces.

AUTH—An element of a TPFDD which indicates the total number of personnel that a unit type code (UTC) is authorized. This element differentiates from PAX (the number of personnel in the UTC that will require TCC transportation).

Available-to-Load Date (ALD)—A date specified for each unit in a TPFDD indicating when that unit will be ready to load at the port of embarkation.

Bare Base (BB)—A base having minimum essential facilities to house, sustain and support operations to include, if required, a stabilized runway, taxiways, and aircraft parking areas. A bare base must have a source of water that can be made potable. Other requirements to operate under bare base conditions form a necessary part of the force package deployed to the bare base.

Bulk—A cargo designation for cargo that can be loaded onto a standard 463L airlift cargo pallet.

C-Day—See Times.

Collocated Operating Base (COB)—US use of such a base for contingencies or exercises is desirable. War reserve materiel (WRM) may be available for use by these forces. A COB may be a main, standby or limited base.

Combat Forces—Combat forces contained in Part 1 of the HQ USAF War and Mobilization Plan, Volume 3 (WMP-3), which normally operate in a hostile environment and are subject to hostile fire. These forces' primary missions are to participate in combat.

Combat Service Support (CSS) Elements—Those elements whose primary mission is to provide service support to combat and which are a part, or prepared to become a part, of a theater command or task force formed for combat operations.

Combatant Command—A unified or specified command with a broad, continuing mission under a single commander established and so designated by the President through the Secretary of Defense and with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Combatant commands typically have geographic or functional responsibility.

Concept Plan (CONPLAN)—An operation plan in an abbreviated format that would require considerable expansion or alteration to convert it into an OPLAN or OPORD. A CONPLAN contains the combatant commander's Strategic Concept and those annexes (A, B, C, D, J, and K) and appendices deemed necessary by the CINC to complete planning. Generally, detailed support requirements are not calculated and TPFDD files are not prepared.

Contingency—An emergency involving military forces caused by natural disasters, terrorists, subversives or by required military operations. Due to the uncertainty of the situation, contingencies require plans, rapid response and special procedures to ensure the safety and readiness of personnel, installations and equipment.

Contingency Operations/Mobility Planning And Execution System (COMPES)—A system that enables the Air Force to plan for war and contingencies and, at execution, to match and track requirements, people and materiel in a time-sensitive manner. It standardizes and automates the procedures used by the Air Force at MAJCOM and base level to select, deploy and monitor contingency forces. As a result, COMPES aids in the successful completion of the wartime mission of every Air Force unit, be it active-duty, guard or reserve. Provides a standard automated data system to capture, store and report AF deployment (manpower and logistics) detail data from base level through MAJCOM to CJCS, unified and specified command planning and reporting systems (e.g., JOPES, MEFPAK, GCCS, etc.).

Contingency Plan—A plan for major contingencies that can reasonably be anticipated in principal geographic sub-areas of a command.

D-Day—See Times.

Deliberate and Crisis Action Planning and Execution Segments (DCAPES)—The Air Force ADP system at HQ, MAJCOMs, wings and squadrons to integrate operations and Agile Combat Support planning and execution to deploy, employ, sustain and redeploy forces into JOPES.

Deployment Data Base—The JOPES database containing the necessary information on forces, material and filler and replacement personnel movement requirements to support execution. The data- base reflects information contained in the refined TPFDD from the deliberate planning process or developed during the various phases of the crisis action planning process and the movement schedules or tables developed by the transportation component commands to support the deployment of required forces, personnel and material.

Deployment Indicator Code (DEPID)—Defines deployability categories and detail (equipment only/ personnel only) characteristics of UTC packages.

Deployment Requirements Manning Document (DRMD)—A document, which lists manpower requirements of a UTC at AFSC detail and unit tasking for a specific exercise, contingency or OPLAN/ OPORD.

Designed Operational Capability (DOC) Statement—The document prepared by the parent MAJCOM/FOA for each measured unit, which outlines the DOC of the unit and contains unit identification, mission tasking narrative, mission specifics and resources to be measured.

Earliest Arrival Date (EAD)—A day, relative to C-Day, that is specified by a planner as the earliest date when a unit, resupply shipment or replacement personnel can be accepted at a port of debarkation during a deployment. Used with the latest arrival date (LAD), it defines a delivery window for transportation planning.

Employment—The strategic, operational, or tactical use of aircraft or forces in a desired area of operation. The actual use of forces within a combat zone or an objective area. Forces may be either deployed, already in-place or both.

Execute Order (EXORD)—An order issued by the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, by the authority and at the direction of the Secretary of Defense, to implement an NCA decision to initiate military operations.

F-Hour—See Times.

Force Identification—Assignment or reassignment of a force requirement number (FRN) to each unit-level entry in the TPFDD to distinguish units with identical UTCs.

Force Module—A grouping of combat, combat support and combat service support forces, with their accompanying supplies and the required nonunit resupply and personnel necessary to sustain forces for a minimum of 30 days. The elements of force modules are linked together or are uniquely identified so that they may be extracted from or adjusted as an entity in the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System databases to enhance flexibility and usefulness of the operation plan during a crisis..

Force Requirement Number (FRN)—A five-character alphanumeric code used to uniquely identify force entries (UTCs) in a given OPLAN TPFDD.

Force Tailoring—The process of altering or tailoring UTC packages that are described in TUCHA to meet specific needs or requirements.

Fragmentation— Dividing a UTC tasking between more than one unit.

Fragmentary Order (FRAGORD)—An abbreviated form of an operation order, usually issued on a day-to-day basis, that eliminates the need for restating information contained in a basic operation order. It may be issued in sections.

Fragmentation Code (FRAG)—A one-character code, the second of three parts of a unit line number (ULN). It is used to uniquely identify subordinate units, fragmentations or increments of a single force requirement. If a single unit satisfies a force requirement, the FRAG code will be left blank. When more than one unit is needed to satisfy the requirement, each unit is assigned a separate FRAG. See the definitions for ULN, FRN and insert code.

Full Mobilization—Expansion of the active armed forces resulting from action by Congress and the President to mobilize all reserve component units, individual reservists, retired military personnel and the resources needed for their support to meet the total requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security.

Geolocation Code (GEOLOC)—Four-character alphanumeric code for all locations (origins, POEs, PODS, intermediate locations or destinations) selected from the geolocation file in JOPES.

Global Control and Command System (GCCS)—The Global Control and Command System is used

by the joint staff and all the services to coordinate and execute operations plans.

H-Hour—See Times.

Increment—An assemblage of materiel from one or more functions. Functions may be assigned to more than one increment, when large quantities of materiel are involved. Precedence of increments is governed by the priority in which functions (or portions thereof) are normally required at a deployment site. An increment is used in mobility planning as a lowest common denominator in planning and assembling loads for cargo aircraft.

Insert Code—A one-character code that is the third of three parts of a unit line number (ULN). It is used to show another level of unit fragmentation below that indicated by the FRAG code. Since the FRAG is limited to identifying 33 units, the insert code can be used to identify additional units that satisfy a force requirement. Using the two codes combined, more than 1000 subordinate units can be uniquely identified. INSERT codes use the alphanumeric values of 1-9 and A-Z, except for the letters I and 0.

lntertheater—The movement between the CONUS and overseas areas or between overseas theaters.

lntratheater—The movement within an area command or theater of operations.

Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES)—A system that supports integrated planning and command and control of mobilization, deployment, employment and sustainment activities using an improved information system.

Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP)—The JSCP provides guidance to Combatant Commanders and Joint Chiefs of Staff to accomplish tasks and missions based on current military capabilities. It apportions resources to Combatant Commanders based on military capabilities resulting from completed program and budget actions and intelligence assessments. The JSCP provides a coherent framework for capabilities-based military advice provided to the Secretary of Defense

Joint Task Force (JTF)—A joint force that is constituted and so designated by the Secretary of Defense, a combatant commander, a sub-unified commander or an existing joint task force commander.

L-Hour—See Times.

Latest Arrival Date (LAD)—A day, relative to C-Day, that is specified by a planner as the latest date when a unit, resupply shipment, or replacement personnel can arrive at the port of debarkation and support the concept of operations. Used with the earliest arrival date (EAD), it defines a delivery window for transportation planning.

Limited Base (LB)—A base which is austerely manned and normally has no permanently assigned operational tactical forces but may possess a small force for specific operations (weather surveillance, alert aircraft, special purpose aircraft, etc.). With personnel augmentation, this base is capable of receiving deploying forces. It may have facilities for communications, air traffic control, navigational aids, maintenance, base supply, munitions, weather, medical services, billeting, messing, transportation and operational support. It may or may not be supported in peacetime as a satellite of a main base (MB).War reserve materiel, including petroleum oil and lubricants (POL), may be maintained in a state of readiness for use by the deploying force. To initiate and sustain operations, additional support personnel and equipment must be provided.

Limiting Factor (LIMFAC)—A factor or condition that, either temporarily or permanently, impedes mission accomplishment. This limitation has a significant impact on the capability to perform the wartime mission and has become a mission constraint. Illustrative examples are transportation network

deficiencies, lack of in-place facilities, malpositioned forces or materiel, extreme climatic conditions, distance, transit/overflight rights, political conditions, etc.

Line Number (LN)—A numerical identification assigned to each manpower space requirement listed in a deployment manning document (DMD).

Lines of Communications (LOC)—All the routes (land, water and air) that connect an operating military force to a base of operations along which supplies and military forces move.

Load Plan—All individually prepared documents which, taken together, present instructions in detail for the arrangement of personnel and the loading of equipment for one or more units or other special grouping of personnel or materiel moving by highway, water, rail or air transportation.

Logistics Detail (LOGDET) Data—The specific identification of materiel planned for deployment the UTC to include detailed data on each stock number, i.e., weight, dimensions and category code.

Logistics Feasibility Analysis Capability Subsystem (LOGFAC)—In COMPES, a LOGMOD-M software package which provides the MAJCOM planner with a capability to monitor status of equipment within the command or the materiel that the command has transferred. Aids in WRM/WMP-4 analysis and calculation.

Logistics Force Packaging Subsystem (LOGFOR)—The LOGFOR is a software package in COMPES. This system collects and stores UTC LOGDET data (MEFPAK) and acts as a database for OPLAN development and execution.

Logistics Module (LOGMOD)—In COMPES, the computer software packages for logistics.

a. Logistics Module-Base Level (LOGMOD-B). In COMPES, computer software programs designed to provide base-level planners with a tool to aid mobility programs.

b. Logistics Module-MAJCOM Level (LOGMOD-M). In COMPES, the computer software program designed to provide MAJCOM planners tools to aid in mobility/contingency scenarios.

Logistics Planning Subsystem (LOGPLAN)—A COMPES software package that assists planners in building detailed materiel data to support specific OPLANS.

Logistics Sustainment Analysis and Feasibility Estimator/Logistics Sustainment Assessment (LOGSAFE/LSA)—Generates sustainment estimates for all classes of supply, compares requirements with assets available and eliminates the feasibility of the sustainment portion of a COA or OPLAN. LSA is a tool to assist CINCs with logistics sustainability assessment.

M-Day—See Times.

Main Base (MB)—A base on which all essential buildings and facilities are erected. Total organizational and intermediate maintenance capability exists for assigned weapon systems. The intermediate maintenance capability may be expanded to support specific weapon systems deployed to the MB.

Manpower and Equipment Force Packaging System (MEFPAK)—The HQ USAF standard method for describing Air Force forces available for use in operation planning.

Manpower And Personnel Module (MANPER)—In COMPES, the computer software applications for manpower and personnel are:

a. Manpower and Personnel Module-Base Level (MANPER-B). In COMPES, the base-level automated capabilities to support operation, contingency, mobility and exercise planning, readiness and execution responsibilities.

b. Manpower and Personnel Module-MAJCOM Level (MANPER-M). In COMPES, the major command computer programs designed to support the manpower and personnel planners in the day-to-day planning and execution process.

Manpower Force Packaging System (MANFOR)—The subsystem of both MEFPAK and COMPES that automates the creation and maintenance of manpower detail for the manpower force elements (MFEs) of UTC packages.

Manpower Force Element Listing (MFEL)—A listing which provides manpower detail (function, grade, AFSC and special experience indicator (SEI)) required to provide the capability defined for a unit type code (UTC) package.

Mission Capability (MISCAP) Statement—A short paragraph associated with each UTC that describes significant employment information.

Mode of Transport—The various modes used for a movement. There are several means of transportation for each mode: inland surface transportation (rail, road and inland waterway); air transportation; sea transportation (coastal and ocean); and pipelines.

N-Day—See Times.

Non-Air Transportable—That which is not transportable by air by virtue of dimension, weight and/or special characteristics or restrictions.

Non-combatant Evacuation Operation (NEO)—The planned operation to move DOD-sponsored personnel, Department of State personnel, other US Government-sponsored personnel and US citizens and designated aliens from a threatened geographic area or theater of operations.

Non-organic Transportation Requirements—Unit personnel and cargo for which the transportation source must be an outside agency, normally a component of USTRANSCOM.

Non-Pilot Unit—A unit having a weapon system or functional tasking the same as a pilot (lead) unit. The non-pilot unit normally is not subordinate to the pilot unit, except when the MAJCOM retains control of UTC composition or a parent organization develops a UTC to be distributed to its subordinate units. See Pilot Unit.

Non-standard Unit—A force requirement identified in an OPLAN for which movement characteristics have not been described in the TUCHA file. The planner is required to submit detailed movement characteristics into the OPLAN summary reference file for these units.

Notional Tasking—Procedures to facilitate planning among all the services, commands and agencies whereby operation plan forces are expressed as standard type units as described in the type unit data files. No specific units are identified. A concept under which a unit does not receive specific tasking in support of a particular OPLAN but is tasked at the time an execution order is received. Notional tasking is used during the planning stages of a contingency to identify type forces instead of actual forces.

Operation Order (OPORD)—A directive issued by a commander to subordinate commanders for the purpose of effecting the coordinated execution of an operation.

Operation Plan (OPLAN)—Any plan, except for the Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP), for the

conduct of military operations. Plans are prepared by combatant commanders in response to requirements established by the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff and by commanders of subordinate commands in response to requirements tasked by the establishing unified commander. Operation plans are prepared in either a complete format (OPLAN) or as a concept plan (CONPLAN). The CONPLAN can be published with or without a time-phased force and deployment data file.

a. OPLAN. An operation plan for the conduct of joint operations that can be used as a basis for development of an OPORD. An OPLAN identifies the forces and supplies required to execute the CINC's Strategic Concept and movement schedule of these resources to the theater of operations. The forces and supplies are identified in time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) files. OPLANs will include all phases of the tasked operation. The plan is prepared with the appropriate annexes, appendixes and TPFDD files as described in the JOPES manuals containing planning policies, procedures and formats.

b. Concept Plan (CONPLAN). An operation plan in an abbreviated format that would require considerable expansion or alteration to convert it into an OPLAN or OPORD. A CONPLAN contains the CINC's Strategic Concept and those annexes and appendixes deemed necessary by the combatant commander to complete planning. CONPLANs may or may not have TPFDDs prepared.

Organic—Assigned to and forming an essential part of a military organization.

Origin (ORIG)—The beginning point of a deployment. The point or station at which a movement requirement is located. For notional requirements, the origin will be the most likely station at which the requirement will originate.

Outsized Cargo—A single item of cargo to large for palletization or containerizations, that exceeds 1,090 inches long by 111 inches wide by 105 inches high. Requires transport by sea or use of C-5 or C-17 aircraft.

Oversized Cargo—Air cargo that exceeds the usable dimensions of a 463L pallet loaded to design height of 96 inches but is equal to or less than 1090 inches in length, 117 inches in width and 105 inches in height.

Partial Mobilization—Expansion of active armed forces to meet requirement of war or other national emergency. The Congress or the President may order the mobilization of the Ready Reserve (units and individuals) for up to 24 months. There is a limitation of 1,000,000 Ready Reserve members.

Passengers (PAX)—One of the elements of a TPFDD. PAX identifies the number of passengers from the listed FRN that will require transportation. PAX and AUTH may be the same but will differ if some of the UTC is traveling by organic transportation.

Personnel Accounting Symbol (PAS)—An eight-character identifying symbol for each Air Force unit represented by a detailed record in a computerized directory of all Air Force units.

Personnel Increment Number (PIN)—A seven-character alphanumeric field that uniquely describes a non-unit personnel entry (line) in a TPFDD.

Personnel Readiness Center (PRC)—Established at AFPC and MAJCOMs, PRCs are OPRs for all support personnel actions required to support contingency and exercise operations. Close liaison between the MPF/PRU and the other base functions (finance, transportation, etc.) must be established and maintained to ensure responsiveness.

Pilot Unit—A unit tasked to develop the standard manpower and/or logistics (MFEL and LOGDET)

portion of a UTC package for use by all units (non-pilot) with the same functional tasking or the same weapon system.

Plan Identification Designator (PID)—A five-position alphanumeric code that is used to identify an OPLAN.

Port of Debarkation (POD)—The geographic point at which cargo or personnel are discharged. This may be a seaport or aerial port of debarkation: for unit requirements: it may or may not coincide with the destination.

Port of Embarkation (POE)—The geographic point in the routing scheme from which cargo or personnel depart. This may be a seaport or aerial port from which personnel and equipment flow to a port of debarkation; for unit and nonunit requirements, it may or may not coincide with the origin.

Prepositioned War Reserve Materiel—That portion of the WRM that approved plans dictate to be positioned before hostilities to ensure timely support of a specific project or designated force during the initial phase of a war or contingency, pending re-supply.

Presidential Reserve Call-Up (PSRC)/Presidential 200,000 Call-Up Authority—Presidential authority to order involuntarily to active duty for temporary and limited expansion of active force levels with or without a declaration of war or other national emergency up to 200,000 members of the Selected Reserves of all the services for up to 180 days.

Q-Hour—See Times.

R-Day—See Times.

Ready Reserve—The Selected Reserve, Individual Ready Reserve and Inactive National Guard liable for active duty as prescribed by law.

Ready-to-Load Date (RLD)—The date when a unit will be ready to move from its origin.

Reception Planning—A subset of base support planning which focuses on receiving forces transiting or bedding down in support of war or contingency operations. It includes both CONUS and theater bases. Such planning facilitates the efficient flow of forces, particularly the early deploying personnel, to their wartime destinations for rapid and effective employment.

Redeployment—The transfer of forces and material to support another joint force commander's operational requirements, or to return personnel, equipment, and material to the home and/or demobilization stations for reintegration and/or out-processing.

Required Delivery Date (RDD)—The date that a force must arrive at the destination and complete unloading.

Reserve Components—The Reserve Components of the Armed Forces of the United States are the Army National Guard, Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air National Guard, Air Force Reserve and the Coast Guard Reserve. Each component has three reserve categories: the Ready Reserve, Standby Reserve and the Retired Reserve.

Residual Forces—Unexpended portions of the remaining United States forces that have an immediate combat potential for continued military operations and which have been deliberately withheld from utilization.

Selected Reserve—Those units and individuals within the Ready Reserve designated by their respective services and approved by the JCS as so essential to initial wartime missions that they have priority over

all other Reserves. All selected reservists are in an active status. The Selected Reserve also includes persons performing initial active duty for training.

Selective Mobilization—Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and/or the President to mobilize Reserve Component units, Individual Ready Reservists and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a domestic emergency that is not the result of an enemy attack.

Shortfall—The lack of forces, equipment, personnel, materiel or capability reflected as the difference between the resources identified as a plan requirement and those apportioned to a combatant commander for planning, that would adversely affect the command's ability to accomplish its mission.

Source (Transportation)—A TPFDD element that identifies the command or agency that will provide the transportation for the force from one location to another.

Sourcing—The identification of the actual units, their origins and POEs to satisfy the notional force requirements in the TPFDD.

Sourcing (Logistic)—The identification of the origin and determination of the availability of the non-unit related logistics requirements in the TPFDD.

Standard Unit—A type unit whose UTC and movement characteristics are described in the TUCHA file.

Standby Base (SB)—An austere base, designated for wartime use, having adequate airfield facilities to accept deployed aircraft. SBs will be maintained in a caretaker status until augmented, at which time the SB will be capable of receiving and employing assigned aircraft. To initiate and sustain operations, all supporting personnel, supplies and equipment must be provided. POL and munitions may be prepositioned in a state of readiness for use by the deploying forces.

Standby Reserve—Those units and members of the Reserve Components (other than those in the Ready Reserve or Retired Reserve) who are liable for active duty only as provided in the US Code, title 10 (DOD), sections 10151, 12301 and 12306.

a. Active Status, Standby Reserve. Reservists who (1) are completing their statutory military service obligation, (2) are being retained in an active status under 10 U.S.C. 1006, (3) were screened from the Ready Reserve as being key personnel and requested assignment to the active status list, or (4) may be temporarily assigned to the Standby Reserve for hardship or other cogent reason determined by the service Secretary concerned, with the expectation of their being returned to the Ready Reserve.

b. Inactive Status, Standby Reserve. Individuals who are not required by law or regulation to remain members of an active status program but who (1) desire to retain their Reserve affiliation in non-participating status, and (2) have skills which may be of possible future use to the military department concerned.

Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS)—A JCS-controlled, automated data system primarily created to provide the NCA and JCS with authoritative identification, location and resource information. It is used throughout the chain of command to measure the daily resource status of operating forces.

Supported Command—A command receiving and exercising operational control over contingency forces.

Supporting Forces—Forces stationed in or to be deployed to an area of operations to provide support for the execution of an OPORD.

Sustainment—The provision of personnel, logistics and other support required to maintain and prolong operations or combat until successful accomplishment or revision of the mission or of the national objective.

Tactical Airlift—The airlift which provides the immediate and responsive air movement and delivery of combat troops and supplies directly into objective areas through air landing, extraction, airdrop or other delivery techniques and the air logistics support of all theater forces, including those engaged in combat operations, to meet specific theater objectives and requirements.

Tailoring—Revising a predefined mobility package, prior to departure, to allow for the existing personnel and materiel situation at the deployment location.

Tanker/Airlift Control Element (TALCE)—A functional airlift organization established to provide operational control and support to air elements at an air facility. Normally, it includes an operations function such as movement control and communications, a support function that is related to the air facility itself and a liaison with appropriate airborne or other units.

Times—All days, including C-Day, M-Day and D-Day for deliberate planning are assumed to be 24 hours long. However, at execution they may be less since all days end at 2400Z. The Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, normally coordinates the proposed date with the commanders of the appropriate unified and specified commands, as well as any recommended changes to C-Day. L-Hour will be established per plan, crisis, or theater of operations and will apply to both air and surface movements. Normally, L-Hour will be established to allow C-Day to be a 24-hour day.

a. C-Day. The unnamed day on which a deployment operation commences or is to commence. The deployment may be movement of troops, cargo, weapon systems or a combination of these elements utilizing any or all types of transport. The letter "C" will be the only one used to denote the above. The highest command or headquarters responsible for coordinating the planning will specify the exact meaning of C-Day within the aforementioned definition. The command or headquarters directly responsible for the execution of the operation, if other than the one coordinating the planning, will do so in light of the meaning specified by the highest command or headquarters coordinating the planning.

b. D-Day. The unnamed day on which a particular operation (e.g., land assault, air strike, naval bombardment, parachute assault or amphibious assault) commences or is to commence.

c. F-Hour. The effective time of announcement by the Secretary of Defense to the military department of a decision to mobilize Reserve units.

d. H-Hour. The specific time at which an operation or exercise commences or is due to commence.

e. L-Hour. The specific hour on C-Day at which a deployment operation commences or is to commence.

f. M-Day. The term used to designate the day on which mobilization commences or is due to commence.

g. N-Day. In deliberate planning, N-Day signifies a negative C-Day or the number of days preceding C-Day. In execution or time-sensitive planning, N-Day signifies the day a unit is notified for deployment or redeployment.

h. Q-Hour. The hour mobility operations start in preparation for deployment.

i. R-Day. Redeployment Day. The day on which redeployment of major combat CS and CSS forces begins in an operation.

j. X-Hour. The effective beginning time of an exercise.

Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD)—The data base portion of an operation plan; it contains time-phased force data, non-unit related cargo and personnel data and movement data for the operation plan, including:

a. In-place units.

b. Units to be deployed to support the OPLAN with a priority indicating the desired sequence for their arrival at the port of debarkation.

c. Routing of forces to be deployed.

d. Movement data associated with deploying forces.

e. Estimates of non-unit related cargo and personnel movements to be conducted concurrently with the deployment of forces.

f. Estimate of transportation requirements that must be fulfilled by common-user lift resources as well as those requirements that can be fulfilled by assigned or attached transportation resources.

Time-Phased Force And Deployment List (TPFDL)—Appendix 1 to Annex A of the operation plan. It identifies types and/or actual units required to support the operation plan and indicates origin and port of debarkation or ocean area. It may also be generated as a computer listing from the time-phased force and deployment data.

Total Mobilization—Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and the President to organize and/or generate additional units or personnel, beyond the existing force structure, and the resources needed for their support to meet the total requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security.

Type Unit Characteristics Data File (TUCHA)—Provides standard planning data and movement characteristics of personnel, cargo and accompanying supplies associated with deployable type units of fixed composition. The TUCHA file contains the weight and volume of selected cargo categories, physical characteristics of the cargo and the number of personnel requiring nonorganic transportation.

Unit Identification Code (UIC)—A six-character alphanumeric code that uniquely identifies each active, Reserve and National Guard unit of the Armed Forces.

Unit Level Code (ULC)—A TPFDD data element indicating the level of command of the force requirement.

Unit Line Number (ULN)—A seven-character alphanumeric code that describes a unique increment of a unit deployment, i.e., advance party, main body, equipment by sea and air, reception team, or trail party, in a Joint Operation Planning and Execution System TPFDD.

Unit Type Code (UTC)—A JCS developed and assigned code consisting of five-characters that uniquely identifies a type of unit.

UTC Package—A statement of force capability with associated manpower and logistics support requirements keyed for automated data processing. A UTC package is comprised of a 5-character UTC

designation, a 31-character UTC title, a mission capability (MISCAP) statement and applicable MANFOR and LOGFOR support detail data.

War and Mobilization Plan (WMP)—The WMP provides the Air Staff, Air Force commanders and JSCP-appointed forces current policies and planning factors for conducting and supporting wartime operations. It establishes requirements for developing mobilization and planning programs to support and sustain contingency operations of the programmed forces.

a. Volume 1 contains Basic Plan and Supporting Annexes.

b. Volume 2 contains Plans Listing and Summary.

c. Volume 3 contains combat and support forces, to include Part 1, Combat Forces; Part 2, Support Forces and Part 3, Unit Type Codes.

d. Volume 4 contains Wartime Aircraft Activity to include Part 1, Current Year; Part 2, Out Year; Part 3, Out Year 2 through 6 and summarization of WMP-5 sortie allocations in 30-day increments; Part 4, Mission Oriented Items Activity and Part 5, Non-Aircraft Unit Related Rations Requirements.

e. Volume 5 contains Basic Planning Factors and Data.

Warning Order—

a. A preliminary notice of an order or action that is to follow.

b. A directive used by commanders to advise subordinates of impending action. The JCS may use the warning order as a planning directive to initiate Phase III of the Crisis Action Procedures, Course of Action Development.

Wartime Availability—Forces on hand for use in an OPLAN or contingency.

Wartime Requirements—Forces needed (as opposed to available) to successfully fight a contingency.

X-Hour—See Times.

Attachment 2

AIR FORCE-WIDE UTC AVAILABILITY/TASKING SUMMARY (AFWUS) CODES

In June 2001, the CSAF directed that every funded authorized position be postured in a Unit Type Code (UTC). These UTCs are included in the AFWUS, which is the approved Air Force System for identifying the availability of UTCs. All UTCs, deployable and non-deployable must be loaded in the AFWUS.

The following AFWUS coding is provided as a quick reference for SF planners.

CODE	DESCRIPTION
DXX	UTCs have the capability to meet the MISCAP of the UTC, but the UTC is not normally available for deployment. Use of the DXX code should be reserved for those UTCs, which, if deployed would risk or actually create significant and lasting harm to the capability and readiness of the unit to support the EAF. Deployment of DXX coded UTCs will only be requested during times of AF/XO approved surge and only after coordinating with the MAJCOM, DRU, or FOA Functional Area Manager.
DXS	UTC can be deployed in support of AEF requirements within its assigned rotation. DX represents a UTC that is beyond what a unit can make available for max simultaneous deployment. DW coded UTCs must be postured before DX UTCs.
DWX	Not normally available to support AEF steady state rotational requirements within their aligned AEF libraries. Can be available during surge operations. DW codes define the UTC as part of the maximum simultaneous deployment capability of the unit.
DWS	UTCs are available to support the full spectrum of requirements within their aligned AEF libraries. DWS and DWX coded UTCs define the maximum simultaneous deployment capability of a unit during surge operations.
AXX	A-UTC coding intended for unit commander use only. Authorizations in AXX coded UTCs can replace or be alternate for positions in available UTCs.
AWX	A-UTCs that can be made available during levels of increased conflict.
AXS	A-UTCs that are normally available within their rotations but may not be available during levels of increased conflict due to home station wartime tasks.
AWS	A-UTCs contain authorizations available for requirements across the spectrum of conflict.

Attachment 3

INTEGRATED BASE DEFENSE FORCE PLANNING MODEL
(LOW END)

ASSUMPTIONS:

1. LEVEL I THREAT HIGH
2. LEVEL II THREAT LOW
3. SMALL BASE LAND AREA
4. ONE MASS-PARKING RAMP
5. ONE SUPPORT AREA
6. ONE CANTONMENT AREA
7. JOINT/HOST NATION/ALLIED SUPPORT FOR EXTERNAL/OFF BASE SECURITY TO INCLUDE DETECTION AND NEUTRALIZATION OF SHOULDER FIRED SURFACE TO AIR WEAPONS AND INDIRECT FIRE WEAPONS SUCH AS 120/81MM MORTARS.
8. VEHICLES AVAILABLE (See Note 1)
9. CURRENT EQUIPMENT
10. OPEN TERRAIN/NON-URBAN and NON-JUNGLE
11. REQUIRES THE DEPLOYMENT OF 1 COMMUNICATIONS UTC 6KMQ8 (2 PERSON) TEAM FOR SCOPE SHIELD II RADIO SUPPORT
12. POINT AIR DEFENSE PROVIDED BY HOST NATION OR US ARMY

REQUIREMENTS:

NUMBER	***TYPE***	***MAKE-UP***	***TOTAL***
1	QFEBB-SMALL HQ	11	11
1	QFEBL-CATM	2	2
1	QFEBP-K-9 SUPT	2	2
12	QFEBR-K-9 TEAM	1	12
2	QFEB9-POLICE SERVICE TEAM	4	8
3	QFEBJ-MK-19	4	12
5	QFEBS-SUPERVISION ELEMENT	5	25
17	QFEB2-SQUAD	13	221
	TOTAL		***293***

NOTES:

1. Mobility is a crucial force multiplier for deployed SF units. If vehicles are not available, SF manning must be increased by 8 squads and 2 supervision elements to compensate. Total of 407 personnel required.
2. The information provided in these models is an ***example only***, and is not intended to provide a universal solution to any real-world contingency deployment.

INTEGRATED BASE DEFENSE FORCE PLANNING MODEL
HIGH END

ASSUMPTIONS:

1. LEVEL I THREAT HIGH
2. LEVEL II THREAT HIGH
3. LARGE BASE AREA
4. MULTIPLE RAMPS
5. MULTIPLE SUPPORT AREAS
6. MULTIPLE CANTONEMENT AREAS
7. NO JOINT/HOST NATION/ALLIED SUPPORT FOR EXTERNAL/OFF BASE SECURITY IN IMMEDIATE AIRFIELD AREA OF RESFONSIBILITY
8. URBAN/JUNGLE TERRAIN
9. VEHICLES AVAILABLE (See Note)
10. CURRENT EQUIPMENT
11. REQUIRES DEPLOYMENT OF 1 COMM UTC 6KMQ8 (2 PERSON) TEAM FOR SCOPE SHIELD II RADIO SUPPORT
12. POINT AIR DEFENSE PROVIDED BY HOST NATION OR US ARMY

REQUIREMENTS:

NUMBER	***TYPE***	***MAKE-UP***	***TOTAL***
1	QFEBA-LARGE HQ	22	22
3	QFEB9-POLICE SERVICE TEAM	4	12
2	QFEBP-K-9 SUPT	2	4
24	QFEBR-K-9 TEAM	1	24
2	QFEBK-FDC	5	10
4	QFEBD-81 MM	8	32
4	QFEBF-50 CAL	2	8
5	QFEBJ-MK-19	4	20
2	QFEBL-CATM	2	4
20	QFEBS-SUPERVISION ELEMENT	5	100
60	QFEB2-SQUAD	13	780
		TOTAL:	**1016**

NOTE: Mobility is a crucial force multiplier for deployed SF units. If vehicles are not available, SF manning must be increased by 28 squads and 9 supervision elements to compensate. Total of 1425 personnel required.

Attachment 4

SF UTC DATA

UTC – MISCAP	PAX	S/TONS	MEFPAK AND PILOT UNIT
QFDB8 - Security Forces ADVON Team. This 2-person team provides required security, air base defense and law enforcement liaison/ coordination with host nation security forces. The team deploys in advance of TPFDD augmentation forces to establish CSC/BDOC and line of communication as required. UTC provides base defense and security expertise for UTC CTJPQ (Command Reception Cadre). UTC will integrate with TPFDD security forces and remain in place until relieved by proper authority. UTC must be self-sustaining. BOS required after 5 days.	2 1-3P071 1-3P051	0.4	PACAF 607 TRF Osan AB Korea
QFDB9 - Security Forces ABD/Security Coordination Element. This 4-person team provides 24-hour security force augmentation to intermediate headquarters for ground defense and weapons system security functions. May be used to expand/augment SF staff at command posts, rear area operations centers, tactical operations centers or expand small security forces HQ UTCs (QFEBB). May also be used to provide security forces flight level leadership for 3-6 squad UTCs deployed in support of contingency operations such as non-combatant evacuations (NEO) and Humanitarian Operations (HUMRO). UTC can operate from MB, COB, FOB or BB under field conditions. UTC must be self-sustaining. BOS required after 5 days.	4 1-031P3 3-3P071	0.9	PACAF 18 SFS Kadena AB Japan
QFEAD - NORAD Security Team: This 12-person team provides security forces to support NORAD resources generated in-place or dispersed. Provides supervision and manning for up to four 24-hour posts. Multiples of this UTC may be used to provide necessary posting requirements. This element is designed for use at MB, LB, SB and BB in the NORAD AOR. BOS is required on arrival at deployed location.	12 3-3P071 9-3P051	2.4	AFSPC
QFEB2 - Security Forces Squad: This 13-person team is designed to perform base defense, resource protection and weapons system security as directed by the supported SF commander. Their missions include, but are not limited to: manning posts and/or patrols to protect Air Force resources; manning wartime security posts and patrols to protect weapons systems against sabotage and manning listening/observation posts, defense fighting positions, sector response forces or base mobile reserve forces. The squad is organized and trained so that the sub-unit integrity of the 4-man fire teams is maintained. This UTC is designed for deployment to MB, SB, LOB and COB. For deployment of this unit to areas designated by the supported commander requiring it to be self-sustaining, base support will be required after 5 days.	13 1-3P071 9-3P051 3-3P031	5.3	ACC 1 SFS Langley AFB VA

UTC – MISCAP	PAX	S/TONS	MEFPAK AND PILOT UNIT
QFEB3 - Security Forces Contingency Support Equipment Vehicles. This UTC provides a two-vehicle package required to provide transportation/ patrol/convoy duties for the SF QFEB2 UTC. UTC is designed to be deployed were vehicles are not available from the supported command. Multiples of this UTC will provide similar capability to SF UTCs QFEBA, QFEBB, QFEB2 and QFEBS. The primary vehicle is the HMMWV M1038A1. The HMMWV M-998A1/M1025A1/M-1026A1 may be used as a substitute vehicle.	NONE	5.9	ACC CMD LG Langley AFB VA
QFEB5 - Security Forces Contingency Support Equipment Cargo Vehicles. This UTC provides a one (1) vehicle package required to provide transportation/convoy duties for two or more QFEB2s and a QFEBS. UTC is designed to be deployed were vehicles are not available from the supported command. The primary vehicle is the M-35A 2 and one half-ton truck, including the M-1078 (REHAB M35), the 5-ton truck. M-925 w/ winch may be used as a substitute vehicle if the M-35A and M-1078 are not available.	NONE	6.8	ACC CMD LG Langley AFB VA
QFEB8 - Security Forces Contingency Support Equipment – Light Armored Vehicles. This UTC provides a two-vehicle package required to provide transportation, convoy and patrol duties in high threat areas for SF UTC QFEB2. Multiples of this UTC will provide similar capability to support UTCs QFEBA, QFEBB and QFEBS. The UTC is designated to deploy to locations where armored vehicle support is not available from the supported command. The primary vehicle is the EH-HMMWV, M-1116. The HMMWV M-998A1, M-1025A1, M-1026A1 or M1038A1 may be used as a substitute vehicle if the M-1116 is not available.	NONE	4.3	ACC CMD LG Langley AFB VA
QFEB9 - Security Forces Police Service Team. This 4-person team deploys to locations requiring police services. The UTC is designed to perform specialized police services/law enforcement functions as part of base operating support. These services include, but are not limited to: securing crime/incident scenes investigating crimes, incidents and accidents and conducting searches of people, vehicles, areas and structures. Performs Pass and Registration functions, Information Security functions and investigative duties. Secondary missions include weapons systems security and base defense missions as directed by the supported commander. These missions include, but are not limited to: manning posts/and patrols to protect Air Force resources, weapons systems and critical sortie generation assets against sabotage and manning wartime security posts, patrols, listening/observation posts, defensive fighting positions, sector response forces and/or the base mobile reserve. The team is organized and trained so the four person fire team integrity is maintained. This unit is designed for deployment to MB, SB, LOB, BB and COB. Base support is required after 5 days. Team includes one 3P051 with SEI 321 and one 3P071 with SEI 322.	4 1-3P091 1-3P071 (SEI 322) 1-3P051 (SEI 321) 1-3P051	TBD	AETC 14 SFS Columbus AFB MS

UTC – MISCAP	PAX	S/TONS	MEFPAK AND PILOT UNIT
QFEBA - Security Forces Squadron Headquarters. This 22-person element is designed to provide Command, Control and Communications (C3), weapons maintenance and logistics support for deployed security forces. The QFEBA must be programmed to arrive simultaneously with the first security forces squads to establish operations at the deployed locations and for the integration of follow-on forces. This unit has the capability to manage resource protection, weapons system security or base defense missions at the supported locations. The unit is designed for deployment to SB, LB, BB and COB. Base Operating Support is required after 5 calendar days.	22 1-031P3-O-5 1-031P3-O-4 2-031P3-O-3 1-3P000 1-3P091 3-3P071 8-3P051 1-3P051B 1-8F000 1-2S071 2-3A051	16.8	ACC 99 SFS Nellis AFB NV
QFEBB - Air Base Defense Flight Headquarters Element. This 11-person element is designed to provide C3 and administrative support for deployed security forces. It must be programmed to arrive with the first SF elements to establish organizational structure and operations for deployed and follow-on forces. This UTC has the capability to establish and manage an SF organization that provides base defense, weapons system security and law enforcement operations and limited administrative functions (resource protection, information security, pass and identification) and is self-sustaining for up to 5 days. The UTC is designed for deployment to SB, BB, LOB and COB when the requirement for a larger capability does not exist.	11 1-031P3-O-5 1-031P3-O-3 1-3P000 2-3P071 3-3P051 1-8F000 1-2S051 1-3S051	14.1	ACC 347 SFS Moody AFB GA
QFEBD - 81MM Mortar Team. This 8-person team is designed to provide two single tube 81MM mortar pits or a single two-tube battery. It is capable of illuminating an area of approximately 1,100 meters for 75 seconds per round expended to a maximum range of 2,100 meters. It is also capable of indirect high explosives fire to a maximum range of 4,000 meters. Maximum rate of fire is 12 rounds per minute per tube. A Fire Direction Center (QFEBK) will usually direct fire; however, independent fire may be used as authorized and required. The unit is designed for deployment to SB, BB, LOB and COB. Unit is self-sustaining for 5 calendar days. BOS is required after 5 days.	8 8-3P051	8.0	ACC 347 SFS Moody AFB GA
QFEBF - 50 Cal Machine Gun Team. This 2-person team is capable of providing base defense units with effective heavy automatic direct fire support to a maximum effective range of 2,200 meters and indirect fire support to a maximum range of 6,500 meters. This capability may be included in defense force packages when greater penetrating power or range than that provided by the M-60/M-240B light machine gun is required. Unit is designed for deployment to SB, BB, LOB and COB. A unit is self-sustaining for 5 calendar days. BOS is required after 5 days.	2 1-3P051 1-3P031	1.4	ACC 99 SFS Nellis AFB NV

UTC – MISCAP	PAX	S/TONS	MEFPAK AND PILOT UNIT
QFEBH - Security Forces SIOP Support Team. This 13-person team provides 24-hour security for SIOP tasked bomber, reconnaissance and C2 aircraft during contingencies and general war. Deployable to MBs and COBs. Establishes restricted areas, enforces circulation control, conducts convoys, establishes close-in security areas, detects/assesses intrusion attempts, delays/denies hostile elements and neutralizes attacks on war-fighting assets. Deploys IAW CINCSTRAT OPLAN 8044. Requires in-place C2 or core UTC package. Base infrastructure must be available. BOS required. All personnel tasked in support of UTC 3BEY, HFGB2, 3BEW1, 3BEW2, 3BEW3, HFNR4, HFNS1 and 3BSD1 must be formally certified under USAF Personnel Reliability Program IAW AFI 36-2104.	13 1-3P071 3-3P051 9-3P031	4.2	ACC 2 SFS Barksdale AFB LA
QFEBJ - MK19 Automatic Grenade Machine Gun Team. This two gun, 4-person team provides base defense units with automatic high explosives fire support out to 2,200 meters. Maximum rate of fire is 325-375 rounds of 40MM HEDP per minute per weapons. Team or teams may be assigned to sector and/or base mobile reserve as required. Unit is designed to deploy to MB, SB, LB, BB and COB and is designed to be self-sustaining for 5 calendar days. BOS required after 5 days.	4 2-3P051 2-3P031	3.4	ACC 99 SFS Nellis AFB NV
QFEBK - Fire Direction Center Team. This 5-person team is responsible for organizing and maintaining heavy weapons elements (QFEBD). It accurately plots and monitors information on weather conditions, fire missions, registrations points, defensive targets, air traffic and friendly forces. One team can support up to four mortar teams. Unit will maintain communications with the Base Defense Operations Center (BDOC) and mortar crews to direct all mortar fire, either singularly or in battery. This UTC is designed for deployment to MB, SB, BB, LB and COB and is self-supporting for up to 5 calendar days. BOS is required after 5 days.	5 2-3P071 3-3P051	2.0	ACC 99 SFS Nellis AFB NV
QFEBL - Combat Arms (CA) Support Team. This 2-person team is designed to provide CA support at locations without an existing CA section or a deployed QFEBA. It is capable of conducting weapon serviceability inspections, repairing and maintaining weapons and ensuring periodic sub-depot maintenance is performed on service issue weapons to include replacing worn or unserviceable parts and evaluating weapons for accuracy and serviceability. It is designed to deploy in support of UTCs QFEBB, QFEB2, QFEBF, QFEBD and QFEBJ UTCs. BOS is required.	2 1-3P071 (SEI 312) 1-3P051B	2.6	ACC 347 SFS Moody AFB GA
QFEBM - AFSOC Security Team Equipment. This is an equipment only UTC that provides additional support for up to three QFEBN UTCs. Deployed with the QFEBN. This UTC provides mobility and sustainability for AFSOC security teams. Equipment includes communication, shelter, computer support, tools and utility vehicles. This UTC may be deployed to MB, LB, FOB, BB and SB.	NONE		AFSOC 16 SFS Hurlburt Fld FL

UTC – MISCAP	PAX	S/TONS	MEFPAK AND PILOT UNIT
QFEBN - AFSOC Aircraft Security Team. This 5-person team is designed to provide deployed aircraft weapons system security and entry/internal control for C3 resources and missions under the control of the Air Force Special Operations Commander. Missions include protecting Special Operations aircraft against sabotage by providing entry and circulation control, limited detections, reporting and response to hostile actions. Forces secure deployed Special Operations Command Centers and provide increased security protection at high threat locations and during attacks against SOF assets. Multiples of this UTC may be used to provide security for large aircraft packages and multiple deployed command centers. Teams interface with deployed base defense forces when collocated, but remain under the command and control of the AFSOC Commander. This team is designed for use at MB, LB, SB, FOB and BB.	5 1-3P071 4-3P051	0.4	AFSOC 16 SFS Hurlburt Fld FL
QFEBP - Security Forces Military Working Dog (MWD) Supervision Element. This 2-person team consists of a Kennel Master and one kennel support specialist. It provides management for deployed MWD elements. The team is designed to support up to 5 or more MWD teams (QFEBR UTCs) where kennel facilities are not available at the deployed locations. Multiples of this UTC may be required when the number of deployed MWD teams exceeds 10. The UTC can be used to augment an existing kennel operations. This UTC is intended to deploy to MB, BB, SB and LOB and is self-sustaining for up to 5 calendar days. BOS is required after 5 days	2 1-3P071 1-3P051A	0.8	ACC 1 SFS Langley AFB VA
QFEBR - Security Forces Military Working Dog (MWD) Team. This UTC is composed of one (1) Explosive Detection/Patrol Dog and assigned handler. Team must have home station EDD/Patrol validation on deployment. Multiples of this UTC may be required to meet supported command requirements. This UTC provides enhanced perimeter detection capability during base defense operations, limited explosive detection capability and limited law enforcement patrol and/or customs support. This UTC requires the support of an SF MWD Supervision Element (QFEBP) for 5 or more teams are deployed or when required by the supported command. Team may be deployed to MB, BB, LB and COB. Base Operating support is required after 5 calendar days.	1 1-3P051A	TBD	ACC 1 SFS Langley AFB VA
QFEBS - Flight Leadership Element. This 5-person element provides command/control and supervision for up to five QFEB2 UTCs performing the following functions: resource protection, system security and base defense missions to include, but not limited to assign manning for posts and/or patrols to protect AF resources, assign manning for wartime security posts and patrols, radio and telephone operations and backfill staff positions as directed. Deploys to all types of bases and supports all AF contingency operations. Integrates with sector/Ops Combat Support Commander, Joint US Forces and/or host nations forces. If manning prohibits the assignment of an officer to this UTC, the position may be filled by an SF Senior NCO, 3P000/3P091. Base Support required after five days.	5 1-31P3-O3 1-3P071 3-3P051	4.0	ACC 1 SFS Langley AFB VA

UTC – MISCAP	PAX	S/TONS	MEFPAK AND PILOT UNIT
QFEBT - AFSPC Site/Launch Security Element. This 59-person element is designed to perform resource protection, system security and limited site defense mission as directed by the supported security forces or support commander. These missions include, but are not limited to protecting vital, vulnerable and irreplaceable space ground assets and space launch facilities against sabotage or actions that would limit the capability of space operations; manning observation posts; providing close-in security during site operations and supporting rapid and flexible seizure and re-occupation capabilities. Forces also provide increased security protection at high vulnerability locations, secure deployed or fixed critical command centers. Team is designed for use at MB, LOB, SB, COB or any isolated locations where space assets are in place. Team is organized and trained so the sub-unit integrity is maintained. If multiple sub-units of this element are deployed, one 3P090 superintendent from this element will be deployed. AFSFC 3P031 may substitute for AFSFC 3P051.	59 1-31P3-O-5 1-31P3-O4 2-3P091 15-3P071 40-3P051	31.2	AFSPC 50 SFS Falcon AFB CO
QFEBU - Security Support Squad. This 13-person team provides security forces support for deployed USAF resources with in-place LOGDET. Provides supervision and manning for four 24-hour posts. Multiples of the UTC may be used to provide required force protection. May be used to provide security for notional taskings where LOGDET is not required. This team is designed for use at MB and COB. Unit is not self-sustaining.	13 1-3P071 9-3P051 3-3P031	0.0	AMC 437 SFS Charleston AFB NC
QFEPR - Phoenix Raven (PR) Team. This 2-person UTC is specially trained and equipped security forces personnel who deploy as mission essential ground personnel (MEGP) on AMC aircraft transiting or operating out of high-risk locations as designated by the AMC Threat Working Group. PR teams provide 24-hour deterrence, detection and the ability to counter threats to AMC personnel and aircraft by performing close-in aircraft security, advising aircrews on force protection measures, accomplishing airfield assessments to document existing security measures and vulnerabilities and assisting aircrew members in the performance of their duties, when not performing PR duties. Multiples of this UTC may be used to provide security for AMC aircraft as required and at least one individual must be the minimum grade of SSgt. RAVEN apprentice without the SEI may substitute for 3P051 position.	2 1-3P071 1-3P051	1.3	AMC 437 ALFWG Charleston AFB SC
QFFPF - Security Forces Flight. This 48-person UTC must deploy with UTC QFFPG. Can deploy within 24 hours of notification. Flight provides counterterrorism, physical security, operations security, intelligence, resource facilities protection, military working dogs with patrol/explosive capabilities, logistics, command and control and other security programs. Operationally controlled by the 820 SFG Commander. Base support will be required after 5 days. Backfill required within 90 days of initial deployment. Deploys to all types of bases.	48 1-31P3-O-3 5-3P071 10-3P051 3-3P051A 29-3P031	65.3	ACC 820 SFG Moody AFB GA

UTC – MISCAP	PAX	S/TONS	MEFPAK AND PILOT UNIT
QFFPG - Security Forces Group. UTC provides the first in force protection capability and command and control for UTC'S QFFPF/QFFPR plus heavy weapons elements. QFFPG must arrive with the first QFFPF to establish operations and integration of follow-on forces. Deployable world-wide within 12 hours. Can deploy advance echelon (ADVON) team within 6 hours. Reports directly to senior AF Commander at deployed locations. Ensures resources and personnel are afforded a secure environment to operate. Manages employment of security measures including, but not limited to planned and integrated application of combating terrorism, physical security, resource protection, principles of base defense, operations security, personnel protective services supported by Intelligence and Counter-Intelligence, EOD, NBC, logistics and communications. Deploys to all types of bases. Will deploy only personnel required to meet the threat, normally 26-29personnel.	31 1 -131P3 O3 1 -231P4 O4 1 - 3P000 1 - 3P051 1 - 3P051B **7 -** 3P071 1 - 3P091 1 - 3S051 1 - 4N071 1 - 7S071 1 - 8F000 1 - 3E971 1 - 42G3 O3 1 - 71S40 O3 1 - 1N051 1 - 1N091 1 - 1N471 1 - 2E151 1 - 2E173 1 - 2S051 1 - 2T354 1 - 3A051 1 - 3C051 1 - 3E571 1 - 3E871	65.9	ACC 820 SFG Moody AFB GA
QFFPL - Security Forces Logistics Flight. This 6-person team provides logistical support for deployed commanders to enhance force protection capabilities. Functions include: training, operations and maintenance of sensors, tactical communications systems and weapons systems. Deploys with or shortly after lead SF units. Provides training, assistance and evaluation of deployed SF personnel and redeploys. This UTC has the following capabilities: SF, Combat Arms, Supply and Communications. Deploys to all types of bases in support of any AF contingency operation. Operates 24 hours/7 days a week. Base support required after 5 days.	6 2-3P071 1-3P071 (SEI 312) 1-2E173 1-3E971 1-2T370	TBD	AETC HQ AFSFC Lackland AFB TX

UTC – MISCAP	PAX	S/TONS	MEFPAK AND PILOT UNIT
QFFPR - Force Protection Flight (Air Force Reserves). This 45-person UTC is tasked only in conjunction with QFFPG UTC taskings. Deploys as part of QFFPG, Security Forces Group (SFG) within 24 hours of notification. Upon deployment notification, flight becomes operationally controlled (OPCON) to the commander, 820 SFG. Provides initial installation force protection at forward locations. Under OPCON of the 820 SFG/CC, the flight incorporates all physical and personnel security measures, including mounted and dismounted operations necessary to ensure resources and personnel have a secure environment to conduct operations. Security measures can include, but are not limited to planned and integrated applications of combating terrorism, physical security, operations security, personnel protective services supported by intelligence, counterintelligence, resource/facilities protection, logistics, command and control and other security programs. May deploy to all types of bases. Base support will be required after 5 days. Rotational forces backfill within 90 days.	45 1-031P3-O-3 15-3P071 29-3P051	64.2	AMC 610 SFS Dallas- Fort Worth Naval Air Station TX

Attachment 5

SF UNIT TYPE CODE (UTC) QUICK REFERENCE MATRIX

SF UNIT TYPE CODE (UTC) QUICK REFERENCE MATRIX																											
UTC	**TITLE**	**MANNING**			**WEAPONS**									**EQUIPMENT**													
QFDB8	SF ADVON TM		2		2	2										2							2		5	
QFDB9	ABD/SEC COORD ELE	1	3		4	4														1	1		3			
QFEAD	NORAD SEC TM		12			10	2	2						2		2							4		2	
QFEB2	SF SQUAD		13		1	10	3	2	1					3		7	1	7	1				4		4	
QFEB9	POLICE SER TM		4		4	4						4				2							4		2	
QFEBA	SQ HQ ELE	4	18		4	22								3	1	5	3	3	3	2	2		8	2	10	
QFEBB	ABD FLT HQ ELE	2	9		4	11										5	1	3	2	2	2	2	4	2	8	
QFEBD	MORTAR TM		8			8					2					4							2		2	
QFEBF	50 CAL MG TM		2			2							1		1	2							1		1	
QFEBH	SF SIOP SPT TM		13		3	10	3	2	1					3		7		7			1		13		2	
QFEBJ	MK19 MG GL TM		4			4				2					2	4	1						2		2	
QFEBK	FIRE DIR TM		5			5											1						2	1	2	
		OFFICER	**ENLISTED**	**MWD**	**M9 PISTOL**	**M16/M4**	**M203**	**M249**	**M240B/M60**	**MK19**	**M252**	**SHOTGUN**	**M2**	**AN PVS 4**	**AN PVS 5**	**AN PVS 7/14**	**GPS**	**LALPS AN PAQ 4**	**ATV**	**REPEATER**	**BASE STATION**	**VEH ADAPTER**	**HH RADIO**	**SWITHBOARD**	**FIELD TELEPHONE**		

SF UNIT TYPE CODE (UTC) QUICK REFERENCE MATRIX																										
UTC	**TITLE**	**MANNING**			**WEAPONS**									**EQUIPMENT**												
QFEBL	CATM SUPT TM		2			2								1		1							1		1
QFEBM	AFSOC SEC TM EQUIP																		3	1	1			1	2
QFEBN	AFSOC SEC TM		5		5	5	1					2		1		5	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	1	3
QFEBP	K9 SUPT ELE		2			2																	1		2
QFEBR	SF MWD ELE		1	1	1	1										1							1		
QFEBS	FLT LDRSHIP ELE	1	4		1	5										1			1	1			4	1	2
QFEBT	AFSPC SITE/ LNCH SEC ELE	2	57		28	44	8	4	4			8		8	4	44		44		1	1		31	2	26
QFEBU	SEC SPT SQ		13		1	13																			
QFEPR	PHOENIX RAVEN TM		2		1	1						1				2		2							
QFFPF	FP FLIGHT	1	47	6	7	39	9	6	3			20		16		25		15		1	1		18	1	14
QFFPG	SF GRP	4	27		6	31										30	6	20	4	7	3	6	30	3	20
QFFPL	SF LOG FLT		6		1	5										33	1			1	3	1	2	1	10
QFFPR	SF FLIGHT (AFRC)	1	44		5	36	9	6	3			20		12		29		29		1	1		15	1	14
		OFFICER	**ENLISTED**	**MWD**	**M9 PISTOL**	**M16/M4**	**M203**	**M249**	**M240B/M60**	**MK19**	**M252**	**SHOTGUN**	**M2**	**AN PVS 4**	**AN PVS 5**	**AN PVS 7/14**	**GPS**	**LALPS AN PAQ 4**	**ATV**	**REPEATER**	**BASE STATION**	**VEH ADAPTER**	**HH RADIO**	**SWITHBOARD**	**FIELD TELEPHONE**

Attachment 6

SQUAD COMPOSITION AND EQUIPMENT

	QFEB2 Composition & Equipment	**Squad Leader** (7-Level) M16A2/M4 AN/PAC 4 AN/PVS7/14 AN/PRC139 Binocular Laser Range Finder GPS	
Fire Team Positions and Skill Levels	**Fire Team 1**	**Fire Team 2**	**Fire Team 3**
Team Leader (5-Level)	M16A2/M4 PRC 139 AN/PAQ-4 AN/PVS7/14	M16A2/M4 PRC 139 AN/PAQ 4 AN/PVS7/14	M16A2/M4 PRC 139 AN/PAQ-4 AN/PVS7/14
Auto Rifleman/Machine Gunner (5-Level)	M249 AN/PVS7/14 AN/PAQ-4	M60/M240B M9 ANPVS4	M249 AN/PVS7/14 AN/PAQ-4
Grenadier (5-Level)	M16A2/M4 M203 AN/PVS4	M16A2 / M4 M203 AN/PVS4	M16A2/ M4 M203 AN/PVS4
Rifleman (Assistant Gunner) (3-Level)	M16A2/M4 Binocular	M16A2/M4 AN/PVS7/14 AN/PAQ-4 Binocular	M16A2/M4 Binocular

Attachment 7

EQUIPMENT DETAILS

(Night Vision)

NOMENCLATURE	DESCRIPTION	CAPABILITIES	REMARKS/LIMFACS
AN/PVS-4 Night Vision Sight (NVS), Individual Served weapons	A night vision device mounted on the M16 rifle/M4 carbine or M60/M240B machine gun. Magnifies ambient light. Battery powered.	Can be used as both night observation device and for target acquisition. Level of ambient light determines range, target visibility and effectiveness	Scope and rifle must be zeroed prior to use. Scope is ineffective where artificial light is abundant and during daylight hours.
AN/TVS-4 Night Observation Device (NOD)	Tripod mounted. Magnifies ambient light. Battery powered.	Provides night observation out to a range of 1,500 meters. Level of ambient light determines maximum effective range and target clarity.	Heavy, the unit weighs 34 lbs. without tripod; as such it is not man-portable. Scope is ineffective where artificial light is abundant and during daylight hours.
AN/PVS-5, 7 or 14 Night Vision Goggles (NVG)	Binocular (PVS-5) or monocular (PVS-7/PVS 14) NVGs attached to a head harness. Have both infrared and light amplification modes. Battery powered.	Man-portable, hands-off, individual night vision device. Has an adjustable focus from 10 to 75 meters.	Goggles are ineffective where artificial light is abundant and during daylight hours.
Infrared Aiming Light	Infrared light source mounted on the M16/M4 rifle or M60 machine gun. Battery Powered.	Provides target infrared illumination at night or in darkened buildings. Effective out to a range of 1,000 meters. Dependent on environment.	Must be used in conjunction with AN/PVS-5, 7 or 14 NVGs. Should not be used where artificial light is abundant and during daylight hours.
PAQ-4A	Same as for Infrared Aiming Light.	Same as for Infrared Aiming Light.	Same as for Infrared Aiming Light.

EQUIPMENT DETAILS

(Special Purpose Equipment)

NOMENCLATURE	DESCRIPTION	CAPABILITIES	REMARKS/LIMFACS
All Terrain Vehicles (ATV)	A two- or four- wheel drive, one person, all-terrain, off-road motorcycle engine driven tactical transport.	Short-range, multipurpose, all-terrain, off-road one person (with all personal equipment) transport. Air transportable. Can tow specially designed trailer to lay comm wire, make resupply runs, etc.	Operation requires specialized training due to danger of overturning, especially at high speeds, when overloaded or when operated by inexperienced personnel. Also effective as runway control transportation on dirt or damaged runways where standard tactical vehicles become a liability and for intra-flight couriers.

EQUIPMENT DETAILS

(Communications)

NOMENCLATURE	DESCRIPTION	CAPABILITIES	REMARKS/LIMFACS
Scope Shield II Tactical Radio Base Station	Interoperable, base station for the Scope Shield II Radio System.	Deployable worldwide. 24 kilometer range in the high or low VHF, plus UHF bands. 10 channels available with power choices of 5/16/40 watts available power on three frequency bands available: 30-88 MHz 138-174 MHz 406-470 MHz	Secure voice mode is compatible with US Army SINCGARS system in the single channel mode. Enhances Scope Shield tactical hand-held radios for clear and secure voice in the net control, information liaison and combat operations.
Scope Shield II Tactical Radio Repeater	Interoperable, clear and secure voice repeater for the Scope Shield II Radio System.	Deployable world-wide.	Same as for the SS base station. Extends Scope Shield base station transmission range up to 24 kilometer range in the high or low VHF, plus UHF bands. See above for further information.
Scope Shield Tactical Radio Vehicle Adapter	Metal housing and electrical connections needed to mount a Scope Shield radio in a vehicle.	Facilitates conversion of hand-held SS II radio to vehicle operation. Powered by either 12VDC or 24VDC.	Same as for the SS base station.
Global Positioning System (GPS/PLGR)	Satellite plotted navigation device used to determine location, increase accuracy in delivering fire and vehicle navigation.	Pinpoints GPS transmitter location within 10 meters. Used by fire direction centers (FDC) for plotting indirect fire.	
Scope Shield II Tactical Hand-held Radio	Light-weight, interoperable radio designed for use by SF in ABD.	Capable of operating in the clear or secure voice modes over short ranges.	Operates at low transmission wattage (2 watts maximum power) to allow inter-squad communication while preventing an enemy for intercepting friendly radio communications.
Non-Tactical, Land, Mobile Radio (LMRs) e.g.; Motorola Saber, MT-300/500, etc.	Commercially available hand-held radios widely used by SF at home station.	Vary by type and make. Capabilities may include: - Simplex or duplex operations - Secure voice mode - Up to 5 watts power	Operates on frequencies very susceptible to jamming and/or interception and requiring local clearance. Large variety, lack of battery chargers and need for a base station make interoperability questionable. Useful for weapons system security and law enforcement operations.

EQUIPMENT DETAILS

(Vehicles)

NOMENCLATURE	DESCRIPTION	CAPABILITIES	REMARKS/LIMFACS
M-35 2½ Ton Cargo Truck **UTC: QFEB5**	Special purpose, multi-wheel drive cargo vehicle.	Capable of transporting a squad of 13 SF with all their equipment (minus pallets). This is an all-weather, all-terrain diesel powered transport capable of being equipped with river fording devices. Capable of towing most cargo trailers.	Drivers require special training prior to operation. Exhaust noise requires driver and cab passengers to wear hearing protection. Required for towing water buffaloes.
M-1025M-/1026 HMMWV **UTC: QFEB3** M-1116 UA-HHV **UTC: QFEB8**	High Mobility, Multi-Wheeled Vehicle. Comes in a variety of versions from cargo truck to ambulance. The M1025 or M1026 Armored version is the most common used by SF. The M1026 mounts a 6,000 lb. winch at the front bumper, the M1025 does not. The Up Armored Heavy HMMWV is a lightly armored version of the standard vehicle.	Transports a four person fire team and all their equipment and weapons. This is an all-weather, all-terrain diesel powered transport capable of being equipped with river fording devices. Can tow a M101 trailer. Can serve as an effective weapons platform for the M60, M2 machine guns, or the MK 19 grenade machine gun when properly equipped.	Limited rearward view, requires spotter whenever backing. Not designed for "creature comforts," this vehicle has a limited capacity heater for passengers and the passenger/ cargo compartment is not waterproof. All cargo should protected against weather damage. Not a substitute for the CUCV (military version of the Chevrolet "Blazer"). Nor is the CUCV a replacement for the HMMWV.

Attachment 8

WEAPONS MATRIX

TYPE	MINIMUM & MAXIMUM RANGES (Approximate Meters)	MAXIMUM EFFECTIVE RANGE (Meters)	APPLICATIONS	TYPE OF AMMUNITION	REMARKS
M9 Pistol	0-1800	50	Personal Defense	9mm Ball	15 round magazine
M16A2 Rifle	0-3600	Individual or Point Target 550 Area target 800	Man-sized targets out to medium ranges.	5.56mm Ball and/or Tracer M193/M856	20 or 30 round magazines
M4 Carbine	0-3600	Individual or Point Target 500 Area target 600	Man-sized targets out to medium ranges.	5.56mm Ball and/or Tracer M193/M856	20 or 30 round magazines
M203 Grenade Launcher	31-400	Point Target 120 Area Targets 275	Effective against man-size and group targets. Can stop unarmored vehicles. Can provide aerial illumination and smoke.	40mm High Explosive(HE)/High Explosive/Dual Purpose (HEDP), Smoke, and Illumination	Launcher mounted beneath the M16A2/M4 hand-guard.
M249 Automatic Rifle	0-3600	Point Target 600 Area Target 800	Effective against point and area personnel and vehicle targets. Provides high volume fire.	Linked 5.56mm Ball/ Tracer 4/1 mix	Belt fed (100 rd Canvas Assault Pack or 200 rd ammo box).
M240B Machine Gun	0-3,725	Max adjustable 1,100	Effective against point and area personnel and light armored vehicle targets. Provides high volume fire.	Linked 7.62mm Ball and Tracer 4/1 mix	Belt fed (100 rd assault bandoleer or 1,500 rd bulk can).

TYPE	MINIMUM & MAXIMUM RANGES (Approximate Meters)	MAXIMUM EFFECTIVE RANGE (Meters)	APPLICATIONS	TYPE OF AMMUNITION	REMARKS
M2 50 Cal Machine Gun	0-6,470	1,500	Effective against point, area, light armored vehicles and low flying aircraft. Provides high volume fire.	Linked .50 caliber 4 API/1 Tracer	Belt Fed
MK 19 40mm Grenade Machine Gun	310-2,200	Point Target 1,500 Area Target 1,500	Effective against point, area, light armored vehicle targets. Provides high volume of fire in area suppression role.	Linked 40mm HEDP	Belt Fed Can provide indirect fire when a forward observer is available.
M252 81mm Mortar	5,935	Area Target 5,935	Effective for indirect fire against dismounted personnel and armor.	High Explosives (HE) White Phosphorous (WP) Illumination (ILLUM)	Fire Direction Center and FO required.
M72 66mm Light Antitank Weapons (LAW	10-1,000	Stationary Target – 200 Moving Target - 165	Moderately effective against light armored vehicles and soft targets such as bunkers, field fortifications and unarmored vehicles.	High Explosive Antitank (HEAT) Rocket	Issued as a single unit of ammunition. Launcher is disposable once fired. Round penetrates up to 30 cm of armor/ bunkers.

TYPE	MINIMUM & MAXIMUM RANGES (Approximate Meters)	MAXIMUM EFFECTIVE RANGE (Meters)	APPLICATIONS	TYPE OF AMMUNITION	REMARKS
M136 84mm HEAT (AT4)	10-2,100	300	Moderately effective against light armored vehicles and soft targets such as bunkers, field fortifications and unarmored vehicles.	High Explosive Antitank (HEAT) Rocket	Issued as a single unit of ammunition. Launcher is disposable once fired. Round penetrates up to 14 inches of armor/ bunkers.

Attachment 9

UTC VEHICLE REQUIREMENTS MATRIX

	HMMWV M-998	HMMWV M-1025 m-1026	2½ TON/M-35 5 TON/M-925	CARGO TRL M-101	CARGO TRL M-105	HMMWV M-1116	WATER TRL M-105
QFEB2		1		1			
QFEB9		1					
QFEBA	1	3	2	3	1		2
QFEBB	1	2	1	2	1		1
QFEBD	2						
QFEBF		1					
QFEBJ		2					
QFEBK	1						
QFEBL	1						
QFEBN							
QFEBP	1						
QFEBR	1						
QFEBS		1		1			
QFEBT		1	1		1	2	
QFFPF			2	4	1	4	1
QFFPG		1				6	
QFFPL		2					
QFFPR		1	2	4	1	2	1

Attachment 10

DEFENSE FORCE/TROOP COMMANDER CHECKLIST

ACTION	COMPLETED	REMARKS
Predeployment		
1. Taskings		
Review applicable OPLAN/CONPLAN and TPFDD		
Review DOC Statement		
Determine UTC training requirements		
Review OPORD/DEPORD		
2. Load Planning		
Fighting Load (establish SOP for LBE, weapons, ammo and protective equipment		
Existence Load (establish SOP for packing the ruck)		
Check mobility and personal bags		
3. Training		
What are the mission requirements?		
What is the mission area/environment?		
Develop training, exercise and evaluation program		
Is RTC/JRTC deployment required?		
Identify and train for supported command unique requirements		
Do ORI/ORE scenarios simulate MTW taskings?		
Are weapons qualifications current?		
Are special purpose vehicle operators licensed?		
Are personnel current on cargo preparation requirements?		
Are NBC training requirements current?		
4. Medical		

ACTION	COMPLETED	REMARKS
Is medical support available at deployment location?		
Are task personnel on profile changes?		
Are there any mental/dental/humanitarian issues?		
5. Administrative		
Is the mobility roster current?		
Have orders been prepared?		
Are mobility records current?		
Are shot records current?		
Do personnel have dog tags?		
Do personnel have Passports or Visas? (if applicable)		
Are security clearances current?		
Have military pay actions been completed?		
Are weapons qualifications records current and available?		
Are emergency data cards current?		
Do personnel have medical/dental records?		
Are specialty training records available?		
Do personnel have upgrade/WAPs training material?		
Are ID Cards/Restricted Area Badges current?		
Are weapons listings current and available?		
Are administrative supplies/directives available?		
6. Legal		
Have Wills been completed?		
Have Power of Attorneys been completed?		
Are there any tax issues to complete?		
Are there any marital issues?		
Are that single parent/guardian issues?		
Are insurance policies current?		

ACTION	COMPLETED	REMARKS
Deployment		
1. Individual Equipment		
A-Bag (combat equipment, ruck, LBE)		
B-Bag (cold weather gear)		
C-Bag (NBC gear)		
D-Bag (desert gear)		
Existence load (ruck)		
Fighting load (LBE)		
Weapons/ammo (fighting load) disposition during transport		
Deployment Cont'd		
2. Cargo Preparation		
Type of aircraft and load configuration		
LOGDET and personal equipment		
Hazardous cargo		
Mobility documents		
3. UTC Movement		
Mil Air (C-5, C-141, C-17, C130, KC-10/135		
Civilian Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF)		
Contract Flight (normal pallets and shipping container will not fit commuter size aircraft)		
Land (truck/bus/rail)		
Port operations		
4. Schedules		
Estimated departure time/date		
Personnel show time/location/uniform		
LOGDET Marshalling (Chalk Numbers/times)		
Telephone standby times/restrictions		
Briefing time/location/uniform		
Inspections/rehearsals		
Transportation time/location		

ACTION	COMPLETED	REMARKS
Employment Considerations for DFC		
1. Arrival		
Wing Commander brief (mission and ROEs)		
Threat assessment (from AFOSI/Regional Security Officer)		
Host Nation or theater ROEs, local laws etc.		
Site survey to determine actual follow-on force requirements to include the following:		
- Mission (base defense/security/law enforcement/AT)		
- Enemy/threat level		
- Terrain (observation, key terrain, obstacles, cover, concealment, camouflage, avenues of approach.		
- Weather		
Friendly forces		
Support requirements (vehicles, landlines, facilities etc)		
Time/duration of mission		
SF TPFDD flow		
Prepare for reception and beddown for follow on forces		
2. Base Defense Operations Center (BDOC)		
Establish communications and coordination with the following:		
- Wing Operations Center (WOC)		
- Rear Area Operations Center (RAOC)		
- Joint Rear Area Tactical Operations Center (JRTOC)		
- Sister services		
- Host Nation forces		
Locate and establish S-1 through S-4 operations		
Sectorize base tactical area of operation (AOR)		
Provide command, control and communications for sectors		
Conduct Ops Groups		

ACTION	COMPLETED	REMARKS
Develop base defense plan to include the following		
- Security (aircraft, fuels, Operations/ Communications Centers, etc)		
- Police services (traffic control, convoy operations, investigations, etc)		
- Circulation control (entry control, gates, barriers, concertina wire)		
- Ground Defense (detection screens, patrols, response forces, crew served weapons, tactical sensors)		
- Mobile reserve (blocking force, maneuver element, reinforcement)		
- Integrate augmentation/selective arming		
- Enemy prisoner of war holding		
- Noncombatant Evacuation		
- Withdrawal plans (under pressure/without pressure)		
4. Site and initiate the following operations		
Kennel		
Armory		
Vehicle operations		
5. Initiate Administrative Support (S-1) operations to include:		
1st Sgt (BDOC security/internal control		
Strength reporting		
Conduct of Operations Groups		
Casualty reporting		
Admin support		
Coordination on hospital support issues		
Manning issues		
Postal issues		
Pay issues		
Personal/legal issues		
Directives library		
WAPs library		

ACTION	COMPLETED	REMARKS
Upgrade training materials		
Moral, welfare and recreation issues		
6. Initiate Intel Section (S-2) operations to include the following		
Attend Joint Staff intelligence briefings		
Attend next higher unit operations groups		
Provide DFC and staff with intelligence summaries and projections at the Operations Group		
Provide time hack and weather for Operations Group		
Interrogate EPWs		
Conduct mission debriefs		
Brief Sector Commanders on threat		
7. Initiate Operations Section (S-3) operations to include the following		
Attend Joint Staff briefs		
Coordinate Host Nations/Army support		
Attend next higher unit operations groups		
Operate the BDOC		
Provide C3 for base defense operations		
Supervise sectors, defended locales, kennels, armory and fire directions center		
Develop base defense maps, overlays, checklists		
Maintain 24 hours log/blotter		
Coordinate selective arming actions		
Receive and transmit reports		
Provide attack early warning		
Maintain forms required for BDOC operations		
Inspect, approve sector position and operations		
Issue Rules of Engagement		
8. Initiate Supply Section (S-4) operations to include the following		
Identify mission essential shortfalls to next higher echelon or Joint Staff (J-4)		
Absorb collective UTC LOGDETs		

ACTION	COMPLETED	REMARKS
Establish flexible, effective system for equipment accountability		
Develop supply/resupply schedule		
Coordinate maintenance for vehicle and equipment		
Provide Combat Arms support		
Coordinate base operating support with deployed logistics function		
Coordinate fuel requirements with deployed logistics functions and establish schedule for SF functions		
Coordinate with deployed Services operations for support		
Employment Considerations for SF Troop Commander		
1. Arrival		
Transport of personnel and equipment		
Billeting		
Food/water availability		
Personal hygiene and sanitations facilities		
DFC in-brief (mission, ROE, threat)		
Host nations in-brief		
2. Missions/Responsibilities		
Search, clear and secure areas as required		
Attend Operations Groups		
Coordinate with adjacent sectors/forces		
Initiate sector setup (initial/final)		
Initiate routines in defense to include:		
- Security (mission/shift)		
- Weapons cleaning		
- Personal Hygiene		
- Rest		
Develop sector security map with overlays to include:		
- Fire plan		
- Communications plan		

ACTION	COMPLETED	REMARKS
- Track plan		
- Response, coordination and supply points		
- Mines, sensors and channeling devices		
- Target reference points		
- Aircraft parking areas		
- Entry control points		
- Gates		
- Key facilities		
Establish transportations schedules for shifts		
Conduct guardmounts, inspections and briefs		
Redeployment Considerations for DFC/SF Troop Commander		
1. Is redeployment to home station or subsequent mission?		
2. Nature/location of subsequent mission		
3. Scale down current mission as threat allows		
4. Consolidate deployed UTCs		
- Personnel - Equipment - Records		
5. Palletize equipment		
6. Transport		
- Type (ground/air/ship) - Admin (orders/passports/manifest) - Records		
7. Arrival at deployed location		
8. Return to home station		